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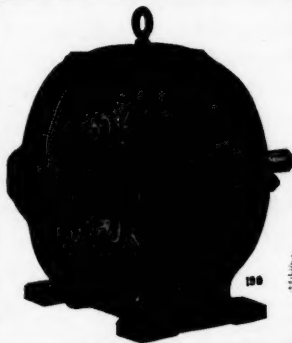
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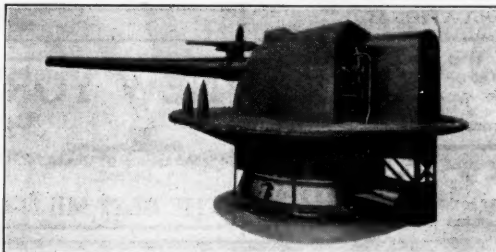
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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. The only changes that should be noted since the list was published in our last issue are the following: Major Gen. Frederick Funston is in command of the Southern Department, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The 7th Cavalry is at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., and the 8th is at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I. Troop B, 14th Cavalry, is at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. Companies A and B, 24th Infantry, are at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Batteries A, B and C, 2d Field Artillery, are at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Feb. 16. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleeves. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Third Division.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. Edward H. Durell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES OINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At St. Marc, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. Sailed Feb. 13 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Haifa, Palestine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At St. Marc, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

Mail for the Birmingham and Dixie should be sent in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (tortilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

## Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Maniax, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Mayrant and Warrington, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Maniax. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

## Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

ARMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

## Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

## Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle eff.

ciency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh O. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh O. Palmer. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

## Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

## First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Lamson, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Tampa, Fla.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Tampa, Fla.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Tampa, Fla.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

## Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. Sailed Feb. 15 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. Sailed Feb. 15 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. Sailed Feb. 15 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

## Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACDOUGAL (destroyer) (tender). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

## Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. Sailed Feb. 14 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-8 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. Sailed Feb. 14 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. Sailed Feb. 14 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

(Continued on page 802.)



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## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN WAR.

The theory that war upsets economic conditions to such an extent that trade, business and commerce are paralyzed, with the ghastly figure of want staring in at every workingman's window and with the nation in the grasp of poverty, seems to have received a sad blow through what is happening in the British Isles. According to a pamphlet just issued by Macmillan and Company, from the pen of Harold Cox, the well known British writer on economic subjects, the present war has only touched the fringe of England's normal life. In the first days of excitement following the beginning of the war there was a fairly wide expectation of a great economic upheaval, but this dread has not been realized. Instead of the economic situation getting worse from day to day it has been steadily getting better. Though shocked at the loss of life in the war, "the British people have become accustomed to the fact that the war has left this country practically scathless. Our streets during the working hours of the day are as fully thronged as ever; the theaters, deserted in the early days of the war, are now well attended, and the music hall are crowded." On the outbreak of the war in the first days of August the rate of unemployment rose with a bound, but in the early part of September it began to decline till in November it practically reached the level of 1913, a year of remarkable prosperity. In particular, owing to the British control of the sea, the shipbuilding trade is flourishing and shipbuilders are said to be overwhelmed with orders for new tonnage. There is a serious depression in the cotton trade, but this is being met not by discharging employees, but by working on short time, and the difficulty of shipping cotton goods has been greatly diminished. The only other direction in which anything like a serious depression exists is in the professional classes and the classes engaged in producing luxuries. The experience of committees created to deal with distress proves that there is nothing approaching destitution in the United Kingdom. One reason for the fact that "the British people are still enjoying very little interruption in their ordinary lives" may be found in the continuance of overseas commerce with almost peace-time security.

England's greatest losses in this respect are the markets of countries with which she is at war and the decreased power of the Allies to buy British goods. Against these losses, says Mr. Cox, must be set the stimulus which war itself gives to industry. Pre-war prophecies of commercial ruin entailed by war of the kind put forth by pacifists of the Norman Angell type do not fit in to the immediate demand created by war, a demand not only for men to serve in the ranks, but also for all kinds of munitions of war. To the question of how these demands can be satisfied except at the expense of other industries, the author replies that normally in every country there is a very considerable margin of unemployed energy, and the stimulus of war calls into activity this dormant energy. One of the best illustrations of the working of this principle is to be seen when old men and women gather the harvest after the young men go to war. Besides, there is work done by hundreds of thousands of men that can be temporarily laid aside or transferred to other men who will work longer hours, and there are thousands near the poverty line who can fill up the ranks of the workers taken away. The cost of the soldiers and the munitions will be defrayed to some extent out of the money which otherwise would go for luxuries. Similar conditions are reported from the other countries engaged in war. An additional source of supply for England will be the returns from her large investments abroad which amount to billions

and the interest on which will go to swell the sinews of war. While France and Germany have been adding to their national debts during the years of peace, in the eleven years since the Boer war, the gross liabilities of the British government have been reduced by more than \$450,000,000. If Mr. Cox would study the statistics of the savings banks of the North during the Civil War period, 1861-65, he would find that the deposits increased by forty per cent., and that this increase coincides with the experience of some of the largest savings banks in the United States during periods of war.

## WAR PROSPECTS IN MEXICAN QUESTION.

The St. Paul Dispatch is of the opinion that only "Mr. Frederic L. Huidekoper and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are so credulous as to believe that any European nation will be so foolish as to invite a quarrel with the United States over the nasty Mexican question after the war." Surely the nation winning in this great war will be stronger than Spain was in 1898, and if that weak Power then was foolish enough to enter into a quarrel with the great United States, it would be far less absurd than the Dispatch thinks to imagine one of the victorious nations in this war, whichever side it is on, deciding to settle the rights of its citizens in Mexico, especially when the United States has receded from its obligations to protect the nationals of other countries and it is even unwilling to protect its own citizens in Mexico. After several years of persistent shirking of its duty to see that the rights of foreigners in Mexico are respected, how could the United States consistently object to a punitive expedition of a European nation sent to Mexico to compel proper treatment of its citizens? Newspapers like the Dispatch, whenever the probability of the intervention of some foreign Power to do in Mexico what we ought to have done and have not done is mentioned, shout "The Monroe Doctrine," as if it were a charm with which to frighten away a European bogie man. But the Monroe Doctrine was not framed to protect the United States from the evil results of its own supineness and weakness. It was framed as a principle of action. Just now and for several years it has seemed to be a principle of inaction.

The impression that the situation in Mexico has been improved by the elimination of Huerta and by the removal of United States troops from Vera Cruz showing the Mexicans that we were not desirous of fighting is entirely erroneous, according to ex-Governor O. B. Colquitt, who has just given up the office of chief executive of Texas. In New York on Feb. 2, he said the Mexican matter was worse than ever, and that the only way to settle the trouble is for the United States to go into Mexico and restore order. A conception of the insignificance of the patrolling of the border, resulting from the smallness of the Regular Army of the United States, can be formed from Mr. Colquitt's statement that in the Brownsville region, at the time Vera Cruz was taken by the Americans, there were exactly sixty Cavalrymen patrolling a border line of 200 miles. It is worthy of note that Secretary of State Bryan could find time to write a six-thousand-word letter to Senator Stone in relation to the attitude of neutrality of the United States in the European war, but he has yet to find time to furnish the information he has been asked to give more than once in the last two years relative to the outrages on Americans in Mexico and the steps taken by the State Department to obtain redress.

It is easy for some persons to believe, because of the extent of the present war, that its greatness presages the arrival of the time spoke of in Scripture when there is to be a general change in the government of this world with a spiritual head ruling in place of emperors and kings. However, this war is not so much greater than other wars as to warrant the conclusion that it marks the advent of a new system of government. In the Napoleonic days, there were more nations at war than are involved in the present conflict. England, France, Austria, Germany (Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria), Russia, Spain, Portugal, Holland and Sweden were then all actively engaged. Perhaps, considering relative populations, difficulties of transportation and means of communication, the war in which Napoleon was defeated the first time and banished to Elba was fully the equal of this. Owing to the system of universal military service that has since become operative in the great nations of Europe and the larger populations, there are more men than ever before on the firing line, but these differences are not sufficiently great to make the timid or the hopeful, whichever way the future is envisaged, consider this war as anything of the nature of an Armageddon heralding the approach of a spiritual government. Some good souls are so greatly impressed by the large canvas upon which this war is drawn that they cannot divorce it from Scriptural prophecy. One of these is George H. Gudebrod, of 44 Court street, Brooklyn, N.Y., who has published a pamphlet entitled, "The European War in the Light of Bible Prophecy" in which he makes much of the dream of Nebuchadnezzar described in the second chapter of Daniel. To him the march of events proves "that man as now constituted is utterly unable to govern himself or live at peace with his neighbor. He must be policed in the village and city, or wherever found in any considerable numbers, and likewise the nations of the earth must have their armies and navies to curb each other's selfishness.

Men and nations alike are envious, jealous, insatiable, constantly looking and striving for new ends in the hope of finding that which will give them complete satisfaction, happiness and peace." From this it may be judged that this interpreter of Biblical prophecy has little use for the stock predictions that out of this war is to come an era of universal peace with the disarmament of nations and the abolition of armies and navies.

Speaking of trusting the statements of Army and Navy officers as to the need of greater forces on either land or sea, a Portland, Me., clergyman asks: "Do we go to our grocer to ask if our flour barrel is emptying, or to our tailor to ask if we need a new suit of clothes?" In saying this this reverend gentleman expresses tersely the feeling that underlies all the unwillingness on the part not only of Congressmen, but of the mass of voters (very few of whom know anything about military and naval matters) to listen to the advice of those who know. Just there lies the trouble. Those who know are interested in advising—partly in the interest of the country and (quite unavoidably) in some part in their own interest. This last interest is a perfectly proper one, but the knowledge that it exists destroys, for the most part, the effect which their advice should have. The only way to preserve a good effect is to remove the cause of the distrust of their recommendations. This is the method proposed by Mr. Marston Niles, formerly of the Navy: "Have a small body of officers selected as experts, and detached from the military and naval services for a considerable stated time—say ten years. Provide that on their return they shall not reap any advantage from any changes which may in the meanwhile have taken place—taken place possibly in consequence of their recommendations. I say provide this; which can be done with some intelligent devisings. To make up for this possible disadvantage to them, add say twenty-five or fifty per cent. to their pay while on this detached duty. This would also be of benefit to the Services, because it would encourage some to qualify—really qualify—as experts and prepare themselves for this distinguished position, in the hope of obtaining it. Till then the recommendation of the (almost) only ones qualified to recommend will be distrusted—I would add 'and ought to be distrusted' were it not that of two evils the less should always be chosen. It is better to have advice from a self-interested quarter, when one knows nothing about the question himself, than it is to have no advice and, in lack of it, meet a fatal disaster."

Dr. David Starr Jordan, who seems to us never so happy as when, in the interests of peace, he is finding the human race going to the demeriton bow-wows through the deteriorating influence of war, has had his vision broadened in one direction by the present war. In 1912 the American Unitarian Association published a book by Dr. Jordan entitled, "The Human Harvest," an enlargement of his views as set forth in his book, "The Blood of Nations" published in 1907. Therein Dr. Jordan harped upon the decadence of the French. Answering the self-framed inquiry as to what "constitutes the inferiority of the Latin races," he said it was to be found in the "spirit of domination, the spirit of glory, the spirit of war, the final survival of subserviency, of cowardice and of sterility." The alleged falling birth rate, the lower stature of men, and the diminished physical force of the peasants Dr. Jordan took for granted and explained as the results of war. These opinions, it is needless to say, have never been relished by the leaders of French thought. Now, according to a despatch from Paris in the New York Times, Dr. Jordan has written a letter to Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, the French peace advocate, saying that the behavior of France since the war began has caused him to modify his previous strictures on French character contained in his latest book. It is instructive to note that nothing that France did in time of peace availed to change the views of Dr. Jordan; it remained for the war to disclose those virtues in the French of which he had been ignorant. Perhaps this war has still more surprises in store for Dr. Jordan and men who think like him, for we have rarely known such a display of crass ignorance as has been shown by this instructor of youth in the discussion of a subject where he has substituted his prejudices for facts.

Those American wiseacres who are counting upon the United States taking a leading position as a naval power because of the destruction of the naval vessels of Great Britain and Germany overlook the fact that both of these belligerents are building vessels far faster than they are losing them, and, unless their destruction proceeds in far greater ratio than at present, their naval strength will have increased by the end of this year, while their relative proportions are not likely to change greatly. A naval expert is reported as saying that England will during 1915 finish, equip and commission a new navy, practically the equal of the present fleet of the United States. "Along with these fifteen new capital ships, England," we are told, "is building the corresponding supplementary fleet of light cruisers, destroyers and submarines. Her dockyards are performing wonders in respect to quick work." Germany, too, is building new war craft day and night. The new vessels of both Powers will be a so great improvement on present fighting strength that our Navy will be insignificant in comparison.



A reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL several months ago took exception to the suggestion that the name of Admiral Mahan as originator should be especially linked with the theory of the dependence of empire upon sea power, culling from the sayings of men of the olden time allusions to the connection of sea control with the success of nations. It is interesting to note that to-day even the farthestmost parts of the British Empire contribute their laurels to the brow of the great American sailor who developed the theory so clearly and so unanswerably as to affect profoundly the thought of the government-makers of the world. The Times Illustrated Weekly of India, published in Bombay, is one of the most outspoken in its admiration of the great American naval historian who only recently passed to his final rest. Speaking of the manner in which the British fleet has kept the seas open for the benefit of the Allies, it says "All these great results flow from the application of the principles which the incomparable Mahan taught, namely, that sea-power is one of the greatest forces in shaping the destinies of the world, and that it can be exercised only by those who are prepared to fight for it on the high seas. It is difficult for us now to recall the popular, or even the informed, view of sea-power that prevailed before Mahan commenced his writings in 1890. The great Englishmen of the sixteenth century and the men of the Nelson school perfectly understood the principles of sea-power and their application. But they were men of action not of the pen. Not until Mahan had kindled the desire for knowledge did our naval historians delve in the records of the Admiralty and discover from the musty records of Rodney, St. Vincent, Nelson and, above all, Barham the great principles on which they acted. The commonly accepted idea was that our great sea captains aimed at nothing but laying each one his ship alongside that of the enemy and hammering away until one was destroyed. Then after Trafalgar a blight settled over the brain of the navy. The history of sea-power was left to the professional historians. Sir John Colomb, it is true, had enunciated the simple truths of naval strategy and tactics, but he found few listeners. On such a world, 'The Influence of Sea Power on History' came like a new revelation. It set in motion currents of thought and research which have given us the great literature on sea-power in the English language that exists to-day. Above all Mahan insisted in season and out of season on the cardinal fact that sea-power can be won only by fighting or readiness to fight for it. He proved from history that commerce destruction has never exercised a serious influence on the issue of a naval war, but on the contrary the Power whose battle fleets kept command of the sea gained accessions to its mercantile marine far transcending the losses inflicted by the enemy's corsairs. In one sense Mahan's theory had been anticipated by the reorganization of the British navy with the passing of the Naval Defense Act of 1889, but we doubt whether successive British governments, lying under the thralldom of the treasury, would have maintained their building program had it not been for the diffused interest in and knowledge of sea-power which Mahan had inspired. In these ways Mahan is the creator of the British sea-power as we know it to-day. Looking back over the last quarter of a century we can recall the name of no other man who has influenced world policy so markedly as this quiet and modest American seaman." Pointing to the danger of the British government yielding to the clamor for different forms of protection against invasion than the fleet, the Bombay paper says that this danger would have been still greater if these guiding "the naval and military policy had not acted on the principle which Mahan expounded over and over again, that the truest form of defense lies in pursuit and attack."

Anybody who has indulged the ridiculous belief that the men of the Army are not well fed will be rid of the preposterous idea if, possessing any knowledge of the chef's art, he will but scan the pages of a book published by the Post Chapel Sunday School Guild of Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Under the title of "Some Army Women's Recipes," Mrs. J. L. Griffes, wife of Chaplain Griffes, 7th U.S. Inf., has compiled and arranged a number of appetizing ways of preparing different dishes. As the preface says, the book is a simple collection of tested and true recipes from the homes of Army women and their friends. No originality is claimed, as is cleverly explained in dainty prolog by Mrs. C. W. Weeks, who poetically admits, "We've culled from books full many a score, Newspapers, magazines, friends and more; From north to south, from east to west, We've gathered what we thought were best." A feature of the volume that will give it especial interest for Army people is the addition at the end of many of the recipes of the name or initials of the contributor, so that a perusal of its pages is like receiving a greeting from old friends. A number of recipes are contributed by the chef of the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo. The names of Mrs. J. K. Miller, Mrs. J. S. Greene, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. E. E. Haskell, Mrs. A. Moreno, Mrs. H. LaT. Cavanaugh, Mrs. T. Oberholzer, Mrs. L. R. Dunbar, Mrs. C. W. Weeks, Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Mrs. M. E. Scott, Mrs. G. W. Stuart, Mrs. J. M. Little, Mrs. J. L. Griffes, Mrs. I. Fravel, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. H. E. Mann appear on the title page as members of the Guild. This volume, whose typography is as tasteful as the foods prepared by its direction are tasty, was printed and bound in the Army Service Schools, and affords a splendid illustration of the capacity of those schools. The proceeds from the sale of this book will go to the purchase of a much needed piano for the post chapel. The price is \$1. Orders may be placed with the sales clerk, book department, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth.

Commenting upon the liberal contributions in this country on behalf of the suffering Belgians, Franz Wenke asks: "But why halt there? I mean why only aid the poverty-stricken foreign countries? It is now close on seventeen years since we had our little unpleasantness with Spain, and still do the widows and children of our soldiers, who gave their lives for their country, suffer. Twice has a bill passed the House of Representatives for the succor of the widows and their dependents of Spanish War veterans. But true also that twice the said bills have been shelved by the U.S. Senate. If the ladies of influence would bring a little pressure on behalf of their less fortunate sisters, on their respective Senators and Representatives, should it not be possible to pass

the Key bill, which gives the widows and children of our own United Spanish War Veterans, now departed, the little pension which is their just due, and has been truly due this past seventeen years." The widows and children of those "who gave their lives for their country" during the war with Spain now receive a pension. The Act of April 22, 1898, provides that Volunteers and Militia "when in the service of the United States shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances and pensions as that of officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army." What more than this can reasonably be asked?

In an excellent article contributed to the National Sunday Magazine of Feb. 14 Hon. Henry L. Stimson, late Secretary of War, says: "Between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains is a great watchful-waiting community that can see no immediate reason for more strongly safeguarding the coasts of the United States against the possibility of foreign invasion. That what might be called the manana policy of such people is based upon a false sense of security, if it be not inspired by plain selfishness, is obvious and may at any time prove deplorable. Our inland protection, along with that of our entire littoral, has to-day and by the light of military and naval developments abroad, no guarantee of being sufficient in event of war. \* \* \* The position of the National Government toward this question of defense is essentially that of a trustee, responsible for the protection of the lives and happiness and property of nearly one hundred million people. \* \* \* The practical question which lies before the American to-day is simply this: we are spending nearly \$250,000,000 a year on our Army and Navy. Why should we not spend this so as to produce the most efficient result possible rather than a result which is admittedly inefficient? \* \* \* Only a disordered imagination can spell 'militarism' out of the modest suggestions of our military advisers. It would take a fever dream to see an instrument of oppression in the proposed addition of 25,000 men to our Regulars. It is well to remember that in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race it is not the soldier who has made the wars; on the contrary it has been the merchant, the capitalist, the politician who has made the war, and the soldier who has made the peace."

We have received from a correspondent in Austria a letter in which he states that the people of that country are now feeling very serious as to the outcome of the war, and are beginning to show signs of anxiety for peace. Medical men serving with the army and also those on duty at the war hospitals fear that when the spring comes there may be a cholera and typhoid epidemic, and that this is going to prove a very difficult problem to solve. He says: "I fear that the casualties from cholera and typhoid will be far greater than those on the firing line, and that both soldiers and citizens will suffer alike. The fly will also be an important factor in spreading the disease. The Austrian army has not received the cholera and typhoid inoculations as it should have. The American Red Cross doctors and nurses are performing heroic work, and the work is highly appreciated by the soldiers and the citizens. Dr. Charles MacDonald, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., who is on duty with the American Red Cross, has changed station from Budapest to Wien to establish a new hospital there with 300 beds and with American surgeons and volunteer nurses. Budapest is one of the largest medical and surgical centers in Europe and has offered Dr. Carey A. Snoddy and Dr. MacDonald an opportunity to work side by side with surgeons of world-wide fame. The Viennese are a fine people and have treated the American doctors and nurses with every courtesy. The American Red Cross has surely made good all over Europe, and the selections made by Major R. M. Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of surgeons and nurses have been faultless."

Torpedoes used in the Civil War and those employed to-day were discussed at the meeting of the Farragut Veteran Association in Chicago Feb. 11 by Horatio Loomis Wait, master-in-chancery of the Cook County Circuit Court, and formerly of the U.S. Navy. "The Northern Navy," said Mr. Wait, "seldom if ever used the torpedo to attack the enemy and destroy his ships. At one time a large number of them were sold for the use of the North by a Frenchman named Mallefer, but these were never used, except to destroy obstructions placed in the Mississippi and other rivers and in harbors to hinder the northern fleets. The South used torpedoes, and used them to good advantage. They usually were built of wood, filled with an explosive and pieces of iron and the like. Then they were dropped into the water to float against the sides of the northern ships as they were carried on by the tide or the current. Others were anchored to the bottom of the river or harbor by long ropes, and when the ships struck them, they were blown up or set afire. In this way the South succeeded in destroying fifty-two union vessels during the war. Even so, the torpedo was not used much until the North adopted the Monitor as a fighting vessel, following the destruction of the Merrimac by the Monitor in the first 'ironclad' naval battle. The men on board my ship—the Philadelphia—had many close shaves with torpedoes, but one that I remember best of all was one in which Admiral Dahlgren himself participated. He averted the certain destruction of his flagship then."

Col. Jennings C. Wise, of the Virginia Military Institute of Richmond, Va., has an interesting article in the News Leader of Richmond, Feb. 2, on "Thoughts on National Defense." He points out the folly of such assertions as those made by Mr. William Jennings Bryan that we could get a million of armed men overnight, points to the necessity of improving the National Guard and increasing the Army, and points out the advantages of so-called militarism. "The trouble in the United States," says Colonel Wise, "is that our people, never really unwilling to fight if cause arises, are not willing to pay the premium of insurance, and seek to hide their real motives by the cry that a standing army is dangerous to liberty. What a sad reflection it is upon a nation of one hundred million people for them to admit a fear of

one hundred and fifty thousand of their own flesh and blood! But there is really no such fear. Their willingness to place arms in the hands of ten times that number of cheaper soldiers shows that it is not the fear of arms, but the love of their money that really prompts the ineffective national military policy. Is it possible that there is a man in the United States to-day who really believes that a Regular Army of 200,000, or 500,000 men for that matter, would really endanger his civic liberties?"

Once, says the New York Times, "Theodore Roosevelt was asked to tell what was the greatest service he had rendered in the cause of peace. His questioner expected him to say that it was his part in ending the Russo-Japanese war, for which he received the \$40,000 Nobel prize. The ex-President smiled and said, 'The sending of the American Fleet to the Pacific in 1907.' He may have been mistaken," says the Times, "but there is no question that the man who does the most for peace may be the man who knows best the meaning of war. At any rate, well meaning administrations with a theoretical and academic love of peace are not always the surest guarantees against strife." Mr. Roosevelt was never less mistaken in his life, as everyone must admit who recalls the circumstances which led to the despatch of our Battle-ship Fleet to the Orient and the articles on the subject appearing then in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which takes no small credit to itself for the part it had in the wise determination of the Administration in this matter.

The following was the total degree of completion on Feb. 1, 1915, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Service: Battleships—Nevada, 84.6; Oklahoma, 87.2; Pennsylvania, 67.7; Arizona, 48.1; California, 0.0; Mississippi, 6.0; Idaho, 9.9. Destroyers—Downes, 99.2; O'Brien, 93.3; Nicholson, 90.2; Winslow, 87.0; Cushing, 84.0; Ericsson, 92.8; Tucker, 33.2; Conyngham, 54.3; Porter, 50.8; Wadsworth, 78.6; Jacob Jones, 52.2; Wainwright, 51.7; No. 63, 64.4; No. 64, 6.4; Nos. 65, 66, 67 and 68, 0.0. Destroyer tender—Melville, 78.3. Submarine tender—Bushnell, 83.3; Fuel ships—Kanawha, 93.9; Maumee, 73.9. Miscellaneous—Supply ship No. 1, 15.8; transport No. 1, 3.4. Panama Canal colliers—Ulysses, 87.2; Achilles, 77.1. Submarines—G-2 (1), 89.7; G-3 (1), 86.7; L-1, 89.6; L-2, 84.6; L-3, 75.5; L-4, 76.0; L-5, 58.2; L-6, 52.7; L-7, 51.6; M-1, 63.4; L-8, 3.0; L-9, 50.0; L-10, 45.6; L-11, 33.2; No. 52, N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, N-5, N-6 and N-7, 0.0. (1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York Yard.

There have been a number of changes in station and duties among the colonels in the line of the Army ordered during the past few days. Col. Frank B. Jones, of the Infantry, has been assigned to the 7th Infantry; Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, 4th Inf., has been relieved from assignment to that regiment, and Col. Everard E. Hatch, Inf., is assigned to the 4th Regiment. Col. Robert L. Hirst, Inf., has been relieved from attachment to the 26th Infantry and is assigned to the 3d Infantry; Col. Richard M. Blatchford, 12th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. Col. William H. Allaire is assigned to the 8th Infantry, and Col. Charles W. Penrose to the 24th. Col. William J. Nicholson, 2d Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is attached to the 5th Cavalry and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, who has been attached to the 2d Cavalry, is assigned to command that regiment.

Irvin Cobb's declaration in his address at the armory at Detroit, Mich., Saturday, Feb. 13, that the United States should have "the greatest Navy, the best coast defense in the world and a good Army as preparation against war," was seconded by Dr. Charles S. Chadsey, superintendent of Detroit schools, who is a peace advocate. However, Cobb's further declaration that "military training should be compulsory in every school and college in this land," found little favor with Dr. Chadsey. "Military training in schools never amounted to much, and compulsory training is a thing of the far distant future, if at all," is Dr. Chadsey's argument. "I've been where military training was a part of the curriculum," he said. "It wasn't worth the trouble. It might have been if we had emphasized it, devoted hours daily to it, but as part of a course it would not have made a soldier in generations."

Ten 14-inch guns for the new U.S. battleships have been completed at Watervliet, N.Y., and have been shipped to the Naval Proving Grounds near Indian Head, Md., to be tested by ordnance officers. The guns cost to manufacture between \$650,000 and \$700,000. Other 14-inch guns of similar design for the Navy are being made at Watervliet. They will fire projectiles weighing 1,400 pounds, and will have a maximum effective range of more than 21,000 yards, or twelve miles. At 10,000 yards, or more than five miles, the projectiles will be able to pierce the hardest armor plate of a thickness of about sixteen inches. The guns weigh 63.3 tons each, and can be fired about 200 times without relining. The new guns are for the Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Arizona.

So many Army people responded so generously to Mrs. Leonard Wood's appeal for contributions of warm clothing to the boxes she has sent from Governors Island from time to time this winter to the Belgian refugee camps near the Hague, that she feels they will be interested to know that every box has arrived safely and has been most gratefully acknowledged. The friend who has distributed the clothing at the camps in a recent letter says: "I must thank you again for all the splendid boxes. I distributed everything very carefully, and I am receiving such touching letters and all want their thanks to be sent to America, to the kind ladies that have given them such comfort." Mrs. Wood is still sending out boxes of warm clothing. Contributions of summer clothing she will forward later.



## NAVY PERSONNEL QUESTIONS.

## ANOTHER VIEW OF NAVY PLUCKING.

Reports from the Atlantic Fleet show that its officers are almost unanimously against the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill abolishing the "Plucking Board." Most of the officers expressed themselves as surprised that Congress, without giving representatives of the officers in the line an opportunity to be heard, should take this action. This information will doubtless prove a revelation to members of Congress, who are under the impression that the hearings before the committee express the general sentiment of the Navy. The committee appears to have assumed that the officers in the Navy lived in a holy horror of the plucking board. They imagined that they would be adding much to the pleasure of existence in the Navy if they pass legislation abolishing the board, and have been expecting to be proclaimed as the friends of the Navy. But from information received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the contrary is true. A great majority of the officers on the active list are willing to take their chances of being plucked rather than block the flow of promotion which has resulted from the selecting out process of the law.

Those who have advocated the abolition of the "Plucking Board" have lost sight of the fact that it was established to stimulate effort and cause an increase of interest in professional work. The increased effort on the part of officers resulting from fear of the "Plucking Board" has raised the standard of efficiency in the Navy, which in itself more than pays the expense of maintaining on the retired list the officers who have been selected out by the board. The opinion is expressed that in its effort to look after the personal interests of officers which it thought were selected out unjustly Congress has disregarded the interests of the Navy as a whole.

Attention is called to the fact that it is now within the power of the Navy Department to reduce the number of officers selected out, if not to make selections out unnecessary at all, and that this power has rested with the Department since the law was enacted. It is also provided in the law that captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders may retire voluntarily, a feature which has been disregarded, the Department designating the grades from which officers should be allowed to retire voluntarily. The refusal of the Navy Department to permit the voluntary retirement of lieutenant commanders increased the number of officers that must be selected out, and thereby tended to make the "Plucking Board" unpopular and created a demand in Congress for the repeal of the law. The prohibition of voluntary retirement from the grade of lieutenant commander increased the number of officers to be selected out from the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant commander and lieutenant and prevented the promotion of junior officers. This is evident when it is considered that every captain and commander who is selected out would in any case retire for age before officers junior to him reached command rank. It does not tend to bring junior officers to command rank by selecting out captains and commanders as would the retirement of lieutenant commanders.

## RESULT OF LIMITING VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT.

In discussing the subject a correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL says: "When the law was first put into operation captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders were permitted to retire voluntarily without restriction, strictly in accordance with the law. Then lieutenant commanders were barred from voluntary retirement by the action of the Navy Department. This resulted in immediate permanent gain to certain lieutenant commanders then near the top of their grade, who were immediately promoted for the reason that the number of captains and commanders selected out that year was increased by the restriction placed on the voluntary retirement of lieutenant commanders. What they gained, they gained at the expense of the junior officers and at the expense of the captains and commanders. Obviously the retirement of lieutenant commanders would not have helped lieutenant commanders at the top of the list, and it would not have helped captains and commanders in their promotion.

"It is but simple justice to call attention to the fact that the action of the Navy Department which has made the promotion of junior officers to command rank slower than was provided for by law could not be expected to have been brought about by the junior officers themselves, but rather by officers in higher grades, in advisory positions in and out of Washington. The junior officers have no voice in the matter. Some of the very officers who profited by an arrangement which retarded the promotion of junior officers are now themselves the victims of selection, which makes them wish to repeal the law in the hope that they may ultimately regain their positions on the active list. The great mass of officers have not been heard at all. Only a few have been heard whose peculiarly personal interests are at stake.

"If cure there must be, is it not rather to be found in letting the law operate as framed? Had this been done last year and before, it is quite possible that all the gentlemen who now seek to be reinstated would still be on the active list. Certain it is that if restrictions continue to be placed upon the voluntary retirement of lieutenant commanders there will be selections again next year of officers who do not want to go. Furthermore, is it not better to let men retire who want to go than it is to select men who do not want to go? Is it not better to let out lieutenant commanders in accordance with their own wishes than to force out against their will officers from the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant commander and lieutenant? An officer who wants to go does not as a rule make for contentment, no matter how able and strong he may be, and the Government can better far afford his salary on the retired list under these conditions than it can afford the salary of another officer who does not want to go but is forced out."

## THE PROPOSED ACTIVE RESERVE LIST.

A lieutenant commander of the Navy writes: "In regard to the proposed active reserve list, I am of the opinion that it will produce more ill effect and have more far-reaching consequences than the present plucking system. An officer who is plucked knocks loud and long at the doors of Congress, but I am not aware that such officers, as a class, have ever attempted to exert any political influence. They are pretty well scattered about the country, and most of them seem to console themselves in some kind of employment to supplement their retired pay. I do not think they are in a position to exercise any bad influence or to act to the detriment of the Service or of the country.

"The system of the active reserve list would in my opinion tend to the creation of two dissatisfied classes—

the active list and the active reserve list, and perhaps the fully retired contingent as well. The influence of these classes would become detrimental to the Service and the country.

"The active reserve list, holding down the shore billets, and cut off from all further promotion, would naturally drift into the shore-going or civilian point of view, and would lose touch and interest in the fleet and its work. It is to be expected that most of them, if not all of them, would feel a little sore about their status, especially as they would see their classmates or contemporaries on the active list advanced in rank. They would probably, both individually and collectively, soon be exerting some influence to better their condition, and would have the sympathy of Congress as well as the best opportunity from their constant contact among the people on shore.

"The active list would naturally feel sore to see so many shore billets go to the other class, and would feel the inferiority of the service to the fleet of these officers as compared to the service of their own class (active list).

"When it comes to the higher commands it is not men that the country wants, but a man—the man—the right man for the place when the time comes. On this man the safety of the country may depend to a great extent, and the country is willing to pay for him—both before and after he renders his marked service to the country. In order to be sure that it is taking the proper steps to secure the services of this man when needed the country is willing to take care of those who have rendered good service for a number of years, but in whom it does not see the future successful leader of its forces. Let them be retired and seek other employment congenial to themselves, and (it is hoped) be good citizens.

"For my part I would prefer to be retired in the way they have been doing it—be plucked, take my retired pay and be permitted to do what I should feel like, rather than to be placed on the active retired list. So it is for the best interest of the individual as I see it, and, as I have pointed out already, I think the best interests of the Service and the country would also be promoted by this method, as compared to the other."

## WAR THEN AND NOW.

In a speech in the House of Representatives Feb. 13 I. R. Sherwood, Representative from Ohio, who served in the Civil War, said:

"I carried a musket that was estimated to kill at 800 yards. I would load that musket by five motions. I carried forty rounds of ammunition, every round done up in brown paper; and the man who passed the examination then as a volunteer had to have a good set of front teeth in order to tear the brown paper from the cartridge. Now, a European soldier can pass an examination if he has no teeth at all. They are now carrying a gun that will shoot to kill at 2,000 yards. That gun will shoot ten times as frequently and is ten times as destructive as the guns the Volunteers carried fifty years ago.

"Our field cannon—the largest that we carried—was a 20-pound Parrot gun. Now they are using a gun that will carry for six miles. Our guns were all muzzle-loaders. Now the man who operates a machine gun is behind armor plate; he is protected. Our trenches were thrown up overnight. Now they are having trenches built from five to six feet deep, and they are covered with an impervious substance to prevent the havoc of exploding shells. Our armies on both sides were in clear view of each other. Now the armies on both sides are all out of sight, not to be seen.

"Let me call your attention to this fact, that to-day the two armies confronting each other in France and Belgium and the two armies confronting each other on the Russian border have not practically changed their positions for two months. What was the truth about our Army in the great Civil War? Take the army of General Sherman, whose base of supply was at Louisville, Ky. It fought its way first to Nashville, from Nashville to Chattanooga, from Chattanooga to Rocky Face Mountain, from Rocky Face Mountain to Atlanta, from Atlanta to Savannah, from Savannah up the coast to Raleigh, to the close of the war. How many miles did that army march? Eleven hundred and twenty-five miles. In the Atlanta campaign of 110 days we made an advance of one mile a day—110 miles from Rocky Face Mountain to Atlanta in 110 days.

"Here is another consideration. How many distinguished major generals and brigadier generals have lost their lives in this war? Is there a gentleman on this floor who can name a single brigadier or major general who has been killed in battle in this gigantic European war? They have a line over 100 miles long in the army of the west and over 100 miles long in the army of the east. They have a battle line of over 200 miles, and we read of desperate bayonet charges every day. There cannot be any successful bayonet charges when they carry guns that will kill at a mile, because every column would be annihilated before it reached half a mile. If I were a betting man, which I am not, I would bet my month's salary against a Panama bond that you cannot find five soldiers in any field hospital in France, or Germany, or England, or Russia, or Hungary who are wounded with bayonets. We read of the terrible destruction in these battles. They have fought forty great battles, according to the reports. I venture the assertion that they have not lost twenty-five per cent. of their armies in battle.

"Why, my friends, at the battle of Franklin, where I happened to be; just at the right of the Franklin Pike, in a battle line of two and one-half miles, twelve Confederate generals were killed or mortally wounded—all on the front line of battle—in five hours' fighting. Do you know of any general being killed while leading a charging column over in this European war? There is quite a characteristic difference therefore between the commanders of our armies in the Civil War and of those over across the ocean.

"At the battle of Resaca, on the 14th of May, 1864, I saw General Hooker, in the full uniform of a major general, with his yellow sash across his breast, magnificently mounted, right on the skirmish line. I commanded the Union advance at Pine Mountain, at the right of Kenesaw, about a mile, the day that Bishop Polk was shot. I was mounted and near the cannon which fired that shot, and saw the explosion of the shell that killed Bishop Polk, a former bishop of the Episcopal Church, then a major general, and he was killed right on the Confederate front line. I saw Gen. Jack Logan, mounted on that magnificent black horse, 'Black Jack,' after McPherson was killed in front of Atlanta, when Logan rallied the staggering battalions of our Army and saved the left wing. I saw Gen. Pat Claiborne at Franklin, mounted on a magnificent chestnut horse, in that fearful

charge of Nov. 30, 1864. I saw him ride diagonally across the line between the two armies. These were generals who led. Have you heard of any such gallant leadership in this great European war?"

## ARMY APPROPRIATIONS IN SENATE.

As noted in our issue of Feb. 13, the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 20347, was reported in the Senate Feb. 11, carrying a number of amendments. The amount of bill as passed by the House was \$101,055,788.23; increase recommended by Senate Committee, \$1,924,269.64; decrease recommended by Senate Committee, \$51,200; net increase recommended, \$1,873,069.64; total of bill as reported to Senate, \$102,928,857.87.

The increase recommended is made up of the following items:

Contingencies, Military Information Section, General Staff Corps.....	\$30,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses incurred by military attachés, observers, etc.....	1,232.99
Signal Service.....	100,000.00
Pay of officers of the line.....	50,000.00
Additional pay to such officers for length of service.....	71,937.35
Pay of enlisted men of the line.....	100,000.00
Pay of enlisted men, Hospital Corps.....	67,736.00
Pay of enlisted men, Q.M. Corps.....	126,000.00
Clerks, messengers, and laborers at headquarters, service schools, and office of Chief of Staff.....	18,000.00
Pay of officers of the Signal Corps.....	58,650.00
Additional pay to retired officers for length of service.....	60,000.00
Pay of retired enlisted men.....	55,720.00
Expenses of courts-martial, etc.....	10,000.00
Commutation of quarters, heat and light.....	200,000.00
Pay to beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die in service.....	10,000.00
Additional pay to mounted officers.....	10,000.00
Subsistence of the Army.....	205,894.25
Regular supplies, Q.M. Corps.....	14,715.44
Incidental expenses, Q.M. Corps.....	38,463.21
Barracks and quarters.....	67,558.60
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	218,069.46
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage.....	6,000.00
Water and sewers at military posts.....	109,328.44
Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage.....	138,000.00
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	26,000.00
Miscellaneous payments for losses incurred, etc.....	8,963.90
Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons.....	85,000.00
Civilian assistants to Engineer officers.....	12,000.00
Testing types of armored motor cars.....	25,000.00
	\$1,924,269.64

The decrease recommended by the committee is made up of the following items:

Pay of translator, Army service schools, \$1,200; purchase and manufacture of armored motor cars, \$50,000.

## THE SENATE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS.

Amendments in detail are as follows:

Under "Contingencies Military Information Section, General Staff," are included expenses for "drafting and messenger service," also "the cost of special instruction at home and abroad and in maintenance of students and attachés, and for such other purposes as the Secretary of War may deem proper." The committee adds the following:

And provided, That military attachés abroad under orders from the Secretary of War shall be allowed mileage and actual expenses for sea travel under existing laws for travel abroad under competent orders, and all accounts for mileage for such travel performed during the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 shall, if otherwise correct, be allowed and passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

For the actual and necessary expenses of officers of the Army on duty abroad for the purpose of observing operations of armies of foreign states at war, to be paid upon certificates of the Secretary of War that the expenditures were necessary for obtaining military information, \$15,000: Provided, That the actual and necessary expenses of officers of the Army who, after July 1, 1914, have been on duty abroad for the purpose of observing operations of armies of foreign states at war, and of officers who may hereafter be on duty abroad for that purpose, shall be paid out of the appropriation for contingencies of the military information section, General Staff Corps, upon certificates of the Secretary of War that the expenditures were necessary for obtaining military information; and the amount appropriated for such contingencies by "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915," approved April 27, 1914, is increased to \$26,000.

Under "U.S. Service Schools" the appropriation for a translator is amended to read: "Not exceeding \$100 per month may be used for payment of one translator, to be appointed by the commandant of the Army Service Schools, with approval of Secretary of War."

The Signal Service appropriation is increased from \$600,000 to \$700,000, of which \$400,000 instead of \$300,000 is made available for aeronautics.

It is provided that Major Gen. Arthur Murray may be retained upon the active list, as an additional officer, and as commander of the Western Department from April 29, 1915 (his statutory retirement date), until close of Panama-Pacific Exposition, Dec. 4, 1915, when he shall be retired.

Hereafter pay and allowances shall not accrue to a soldier under sentence of dishonorable discharge, during period execution of sentence of discharge may be suspended under authority of the Act of April 27, 1914, and pay heretofore forfeited under such suspended sentence shall not be held to have accrued to the Soldiers' Home, but shall be covered back into the Treasury of the United States.

## RECLASSIFICATION OF CLERKS.

The committee adds the following new legislation for reclassification of clerks and messengers:

Provided, That the following classes, grades, and rates of pay are hereby established for the continued employment of the clerks and messengers now of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army at large, and of the clerks and messengers at the headquarters of the several territorial departments, territorial districts, tactical divisions and brigades, the service schools, and the office of the Chief of Staff, namely:

Chief clerks, one each office of Chief of Staff, office of department adjutant, and office of department quartermaster, each \$2,400 per annum; chief clerk at each of the general depots of supply, and at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Quartermaster Corps, and of the several divisions of the office of the Chief of Staff, \$2,250 per annum.

Principal clerks of branches or divisions of offices of the department adjutant and department quartermaster at the headquarters of a territorial department, and offices of depot quartermasters, Quartermaster Corps, \$2,000 per annum.

Clerks, class 4, \$1,800 per annum; class 3, \$1,600; class 2, \$1,400; class 1, \$1,200; class \$1,000; \$1,000; messengers, \$900; assistant messengers, \$720 per annum.

Provided further, That reclassifying and grading of these clerks and messengers for rates of pay specified in foregoing proviso shall be determined by the Secretary of War upon recommendations of boards of officers and clerks appointed by him for that purpose, due consideration to be given to efficiency reports submitted by officers under whom they have served, length and character of services rendered, and military and foreign service; and the number of clerks of each class and number of messengers and assistant messengers shall be determined by the Secretary of War according to the



needs of the Service: Provided further, That after the clerks and messengers shall have been reclassified and graded, promotions shall be made under rules to be established by the Secretary of War, and that future employment of clerks and messengers to fill vacancies shall be made under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe: Provided further, That the Secretary of War may grant a furlough, with one-half pay, to any clerk, messenger, or other classified employee who is over sixty-five years of age, or who has been employed for twenty-five years or over in the Civil Service, for any period during which such clerk, messenger, or other classified employee is incapacitated for the performance of his duty; and the one-half salary not paid such clerk, messenger, or other classified employee during said absence may be used by authority of the Secretary of War for the hire of a clerk, messenger, or other classified employee at not to exceed the entrance grade established for the bureau or office concerned: Provided further, That upon the death, resignation, or discharge of an employee furloughed on half pay, the amount of such half pay will revert to the appropriation from which payment was made to such employee for the fiscal year in which said employee died, resigned, or was discharged, and such amount shall be used to make promotions to the grade vacated by such employee when furloughed on half pay, any amount remaining after said promotions have been made to remain to the credit of the appropriation concerned for use under authority of the Secretary of War for the employment of clerks, messengers, or other classified employees at the entrance salary: Provided further, That the provisions of this Act authorizing the granting of furlough on one-half pay to clerks, messengers, and other classified employees of the Army at large, shall apply to all clerks, messengers, and other employees in the classified service of the War Department.

#### OTHER NEW PROVISIONS.

Under "Retired Officers" a proviso is added—

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized within two years of the approval of this Act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Army all officers under sixty years of age who may have been transferred heretofore for physical disability from the active to the retired list of the Army by the action of any retiring board: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list which he would have had if he had not been retired or to which he had passed a satisfactory examination for promotion, and shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted: And provided further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory medical and professional examination for promotion as now provided for by law.

The committee adopts the House provision allowing the Secretary of War, in emergency, to rent quarters for nurses and enlisted men, but strikes out the restriction "That not more than the rate now allowed by law shall be paid in any case." The committee adds:

Provided further, That hereafter heat and light for the authorized allowance of quarters of commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, nurses (female), and enlisted men, when on duty where there are no public quarters available, will be commuted at rates fixed by the Secretary of War and paid with and as a part of commutation of quarters, which rates shall, as nearly as possible, be commuted upon a reimbursable basis.

The committee strikes out the proviso "that the permanent captains of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry shall be recommended as captains of Infantry of the U.S. Army, to take rank on the lineal list of officers of Infantry immediately after the junior officers of the same grade whose total commissioned service equals or exceeds theirs."

A Q.M.C. proviso relating to the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison is amended so that "the duty now devolved by existing law upon the board of commissioners respecting the government and control of the U.S. Military Prison, the semi-annual inspections, the framing of regulations, and the submitting of reports shall hereafter be performed by the Secretary of War or by such officers as he may designate."

The authority to spend \$2,110.32 for land at Front Royal remount station is stricken out.

The provisions of the Act of March 3, 1885, to provide for settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men for loss of private property destroyed in the military service, shall hereafter extend to cover loss of or damage to regulation allowance of baggage of officers and enlisted men sustained in shipment under orders, to extent of such loss or damage over and above amount recoverable from carrier furnishing transportation.

Of the "Roads and Walks" appropriation \$6,000 may be used in defraying one-half cost of paving along Fort Omaha; of the "Waters and Sewers" money, \$75,000 may be used for water supply at Corregidor, P.I. The Board of Road Commissioners shall hereafter submit estimates of appropriations required for military and post roads, etc., in Alaska. Of the appropriation for shooting galleries and ranges \$26,000 may be used to purchase a tract of land adjoining Fort Missoula, Mont.

Hereafter, with approval of Secretary of War and at rates not less than contract prices paid therefor plus twenty-five per centum to cover the cost of purchase, inspection and so forth, the Medical Department of the Army may sell for cash to the American National Red Cross such medical supplies and equipments as can be spared without detriment to the military service.

The appropriation of \$2,000,000 for Militia field artillery is for "purchasing or manufacturing" field artillery material.

The committee strikes out the American Federation of Labor's proviso against the use of the Taylor efficiency system of stop-watch and time study in government plants.

Appropriations under Ordnance Department shall be available for payment of an allowance not to exceed \$4 per day "in lieu of subsistence" to civilian employees of the O.D. traveling on official business outside the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty.

The following provisos are added:

Provided, That hereafter when one bureau or executive department procures by purchase or manufacture stores or material of any kind or performs any service for another bureau or executive department the funds of the bureau or department for which the stores or material are to be procured or the service performed may be placed subject to the requisition of the bureau or department making the procurement or performing the service for direct expenditure by it: Provided, That when the stores being procured are for current issue during the year stores of equal value may be issued from stock on hand in place of any of those aforesaid.

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any brigadier general of the Army on the retired list who has held the rank and command of major general of Volunteers and performed the duties incident to that grade in time of actual warfare, and has been honorably discharged, and who served with credit in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, to the grade of major general in the U.S. Army and place him on the retired list with the pay of brigadier general on the retired list; and any officer now on the retired list of the Army who served with credit for more than two years as a commissioned officer of Volunteers during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and who subsequently served with credit for more than forty years as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army, including service in command of troops in five Indian campaigns, the war with Spain, and the Philippine insurrection, and to whom

the Congressional medal of honor for most distinguished conduct in action has been twice awarded, and who has also been brevetted for conspicuous gallantry in action, and place him on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of his retirement from active service in the Regular Army.

#### RELIEF ITEMS.

Relief items added to the bill are the following: Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, S.C., \$41.46, expended by him as military attaché to the American Embassy at London; 1st Lieut. Sherman Miles, Field Art., \$57.95, expended as military attaché to American Legation at Bucharest, Roumania; Matthew E. Hanna, late captain, 10th Cav., \$532.18, unusual and extraordinary official expenses of the special mission of Army officers detailed to witness the autumn maneuvers of the German army in 1911; Major Powell C. Fautleroy, M.C., \$601.40, expenditures as official observer of the War Department of the Turkish-Balkan war; credit accounts of Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., \$319.37, disallowed against him on the books of the Treasury; credit accounts of Capt. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav., \$39.23, disallowed against him; credit accounts of Major Jesse McL. Carter, 3d Cav., \$352.23, disallowed against him; credit accounts of Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, 2d Field Art., \$55.33, disallowed against him.

Relief is provided for the following officers who lost private mounts in the fire of March 23, 1914, at Fort Riley: Lieuts. Sloan Doak, 5th Cav., \$150; J. A. Barry, 2d Cav., \$135; Waldo C. Potter, 1st F.A., \$375 (two); J. F. Taubee, 2d Cav., \$200. For medical services and hospital care of a seaman injured on transport Meade, \$103.90.

Credits are recommended in the accounts of the following officers: Capt. David L. Stone, \$1,191; Capt. H. L. Kinnison, \$82.50; Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, \$1,075; Major John E. Baxter, \$18.96; Capt. L. C. Brown, \$124; Major H. L. Pettus, \$1,545; Col. F. G. Hodson, \$21; Capt. Briant H. Wells, \$171; Capt. G. Sturtevant, \$2.99; Major James E. Normoyle, \$5; Major G. G. Bailey, \$106; Col. I. W. Littell, \$98.65; Capt. O. R. Wolfe, \$40.

For damages to private property and personal injuries sustained through being run down by a section of Battery B, U.S. Artillery, certain citizens of San Antonio are voted relief in two items, \$500 and \$7,500.

#### REVISION OF ARTICLES OF WAR.

The Senate Committee adds to the Appropriation bill as Sec. 2 to 7 the full text of S. 1032, a bill passed last year by the Senate, heretofore noted in these columns. Sec. 2 amends the Articles of War (Sec. 1342, Rev. Stats.) in accordance with the recommendations of the Judge Advocate General. The number of Articles is reduced to 123.

Sec. 3 makes permanent law of the system of military detention barracks recently introduced as substitutes for military prisons, the Fort Leavenworth institution to be hereafter known as the U.S. Military Detention Barracks. Provision is made herein for the regulation of the entire system of military penology.

In Sec. 4 it is provided

That hereafter the provisions of Sec. 26 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as modified for the Ordnance Department by Sec. 2 of the Act of June 25, 1906, and by the Act of March 3, 1909, shall be held to include the Judge Advocate General's Department: Provided, That the board of officers which is to recommend officers for detail in the Judge Advocate General's Department shall be composed of officers of that department: And provided further, That acting judge advocates may be detailed for tactical brigades, and when not immediately required for service with geographical departments or tactical divisions or brigades, acting judge advocates may be assigned to such other legal duty as the exigencies of the Service may require.

Sec. 5 repeals Secs. 1202, 1203 and 1326, Rev. Stat.; also that part of the Legislative Act of March 3, 1877, which provides "that records of courts-martial shall, after having been acted upon, be retained and filed in the judge advocate's office at the headquarters of the department commander in whose department the courts were held for two years, at the end of which time they may be destroyed"; also Sec. 3 of an act to amend the Articles of War approved July 27, 1892; Secs. 1 and 4 of an act to promote administration of justice in the Army approved June 18, 1898; Sec. 1 of an act to prevent the failure of military justice approved March 2, 1901; and Sec. 8 of an act to promote the efficiency of the Militia and for other purposes approved Jan. 21, 1903, amended May 27, 1908; also all other sections and parts of sections of the Revised Statutes and acts and parts of acts in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6 provides that "all offenses committed and all penalties, forfeitures, fines, or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect of this act, under any law embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this act, may be prosecuted, punished, and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed."

Sec. 7 provides that "Sections 3 and 4 of this act shall take effect at once; and Sections 2, 5, and 6 shall take effect Jan. 1, 1916."

#### TRAINING IN ARMY MARKSMANSHIP.

In publishing the interesting article by 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, 19th U.S. Inf., on "Training in Army Marksmanship," in our last issue, page 760, a portion of the letter was accidentally omitted. The fifth paragraph of the letter, referring to the bull's-eye target, should have read as follows:

"The claim is not made that this target is entirely useless, because it does fulfil certain requirements very well. Every man that shoots a rifle does so as a matter of pleasure or business. The former class includes the hunter, the indoor rifle shot and a few who attend the state and national matches. The latter class consists of the organized land forces of the United States. If a rifle is shot for pleasure, a trim target with a mark that can be easily seen is desirable. If misses are made it is interesting to know how close to the mark they came. The man shooting for the sport of the thing could hardly be expected to pick out an object partly hidden in the grass 600 yards away. With the military rifleman it is very different. He is not shooting for pleasure, and however much he might wish it, his target is not going to be a large black spot in a white field under any circumstances. The bull's-eye target meets the requirements of the first class very well, and utterly fails for the second. In considering the rifle and the uses made of it these two classes must be borne in mind and given their proper places. The former and his work will be the one most frequently heard from. Indoor and outdoor rifle

ranges with their bull's-eye targets will always have a large following. Great scores will be made and much prominence given to them in the shooting journals. And in a sporting sense they will be worthy of notice."

#### THE AUDACIOUS AFLOAT.

The British Admiralty it seems now have the laugh on those who were criticising them for not admitting the loss of one of Great Britain's finest dreadnoughts, the 25,000-ton Audacious, when she was not lost. It turns out that the Admiralty were correct in not ever admitting her loss, for the Audacious did not go to the bottom of the sea as supposed after she was struck by a mine, but she was finally towed safely to Belfast Island, where her defects were made good. The New York Herald contains an interesting account of the work of saving the Audacious, from which we take the following. It seems that when she was struck by a mine off the north Irish coast on Oct. 27 as soon as the explosion occurred collision mats were pulled over the hole below the waterline and the use of sand bags was resorted to in the interior of the ship about the rent. The photographs taken from the passenger steamer Olympic, which first took her in tow, showed that the Audacious after the explosion was somewhat low in the water with a list, but none of the photographs showed her to be dangerously submerged. No photos were taken showing the Audacious with her decks awash, about to go under, when the Olympic finally cast off the tow line. The passengers supposed it was useless to tow her any further and that she had been abandoned to her fate.

Such was not the fact, according to report. Some of her crew were shipped aboard other navy vessels standing by and enough men remained on board to safely work the ship. Her elaborate system of bulkheads was the principal factor in saving the ship. This system in all the vessels of her class is far superior to those of the earlier ships. It was at first decided to tow the Audacious to Birkenhead for repairs. This was 190 miles from Lough Swilly, on the Irish coast, near where the disaster occurred. It was finally decided that the crippled condition of the Audacious would render such a long tow too risky, especially in view of the danger from German submarines that might be about. It was finally determined to tow her into Belfast, Ireland, which was 140 miles nearer than Birkenhead, and only about fifty miles from the mouth of Lough Swilly. She was towed without accident and was safely placed in the drydock of Harland and Wolff, the great shipbuilders, where mechanics, working on her day and night, have completely repaired the damage and she has again rejoined the ships afloat under Admiral Jellicoe. The shipbuilding company, as well as the newspapers, were pledged to secrecy as to the matter and have kept strict faith with the Admiralty. The latter still maintain silence as to the whereabouts of the various vessels of the fleet, and in conformity with this cast-iron policy have not mentioned the repairing of the Audacious or her departure from Belfast. It is interesting to note that while the Audacious was being towed to Belfast the greatest experts from the Harland and Wolff Shipbuilding Company were telegraphed for and hurried aboard her so as to provide against every possible delay in docking and making repairs and to insure the safety of the ship. The Audacious was first commissioned in 1913, and is 596 feet long, with a speed of about 22.5 knots. Her main battery consists of ten 13.5-inch guns and she also carries sixteen 4-inch guns. Her main armor belt is twelve inches thick and her upper belt from seven to nine inches.

#### USE OF HYDROPLANES IN WAR.

Capt. Virginius E. Clark, C.A.C., U.S.A., attached to the Signal Corps, Aviation Section, believes that if the United States is ever called upon to protect its coast line from the attack of a foreign enemy the hydro-aeroplane will play a most important part. In the December issue of the Coast Artillery Journal Captain Clark gives in detail what can be expected of efficiently manned and operated hydro-aeroplanes. He believes that it is not only possible, but highly probable, that in the near future hydro-aeroplanes will be designed that will be able to "get off," make extended flights during which implicit confidence may be placed in the motor, and land without damage in almost any weather in which the navigation of a destroyer is practicable. There should, however, be some sort of breakwater sheltering the get-away and landing water areas. At each terminal point there should be hangars, a machine shop, supplies, extra motors, spare parts, and a force of mechanics and relief pilots.

"On a day of average atmospheric transparency an observer in a machine flying at a height of 2,000 feet could make out a fleet of vessels at a distance of at least fifty nautical miles. In case of an expected approach by hostile men-of-war or transports, three hydro-aeroplanes might effect a more complete reconnaissance of our North Atlantic coast waters by making, back and forth, daily flights of three hours' duration, than would be possible by employing a score of the fastest destroyers.

"The report would, at the very least, give the Coast Artillery personnel at New York, Fort Monroe, Boston and Philadelphia fifteen hours, and at the other fortified points within the zone eight hours in which to prepare powder, fire trial shots, and even, possibly, move troops from the points not threatened to those that appear to be in danger. In the meantime, the enemy would be utterly unaware of the presence of the air scout. It is impossible to see or hear an aeroplane at a distance of even ten miles.

"In many of our harbors low fog banks, broken by many rifts, and extending only a short distance out from the fortified shore, are very common. Should a coast defense commander have reason to expect an attempt to 'run by' from hostile vessels behind such a fog bank, the service of a hydro might prove invaluable. The flagship would be located by circling over the harbor entrance; the observer would make a preparatory signal, and then the pilot should describe a series of regular circles, keeping his altitude constant, and passing during the course of each circle vertically over the target ship. The observer should cause a puff of smoke to be emitted when directly over the target.

"There would be practically no danger to the aeroplane from the fire of the enemy's ships. It will be found that the only fire effective against an aeroplane is that of a regiment of infantry, in which there is a very large percentage of poor shots, the resultant wide dispersion increasing the probability of the aeroplane's being hit in a vital spot, despite the usual error in estimating range.



"While the hydro is maneuvering as described above the observers at the ends of horizontal bases on shore could, using azimuth instruments capable of swinging through a large vertical angle, track, at least roughly, the course of the target as indicated by the path and signals of the aeroplane."

#### BRITISH NAVY LOSSES.

Replying to the House of Commons Feb. 16, 1915, to a request for details regarding the total British naval casualties since the outbreak of the war, Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave these figures:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed .....	348	5,812
Wounded .....	45	352
Missing .....	8	5

To this list Mr. Churchill said should be added the casualties of the 1st Royal Marine Division which participated in the defense of Antwerp. These were:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed .....	5	36
Wounded .....	4	184
Missing .....	7	868
Interned .....	39	1,524

This is upward of 9,000 officers and men, a majority victims of submarines. Concerning submarines, Mr. Churchill outlined what Great Britain proposed to do as a counter to the German policy. In view of what he styled "piracy and murder," Mr. Churchill said it was incumbent on Great Britain for the first time to apply the "full force" of her naval power. A formal declaration to this effect, he added, would be made forthwith. Mr. Churchill in making public other facts concerning naval matters said, in part: "Only two small cruisers and two armed merchantmen remain of all the German preparations to attack our trade routes, and they are in hiding. During the six months of the war Great Britain's total losses at sea, including all ships except trawlers, amounted to only sixty-three. Nevertheless, it was necessary to be on the lookout for another German attempt to harass British trade routes, although the ocean is a black prospect to a German cruiser. We should be able to meet any new attempt with resources incomparably superior to what we had at the beginning of the war." Mr. Churchill said "the Admiralty had moved men at home and abroad, including Belgian and French troops and wounded, to the number of 1,000,000 without an accident or the loss of a life. During the last three months there had been 3,600 steamings and 4,465 arrivals at the ports of the United Kingdom. Only nineteen of these vessels had been sunk by Germany, and of these only four had been destroyed by above the water craft. The navy had chartered one-fifth of the British mercantile marine for the purpose of supplying food, fuel and ammunition to the fleet and the troops in the field. We are now to be the object of warfare never before practiced by a civilized Power. We have not prevented neutral ships from trading directly with German ports. But the time is near when the enjoyment of these immunities by a state which, as a matter of deliberate policy, has placed herself outside of international obligations must be reconsidered. A further declaration on the part of the allied governments will be made, which will have the effect of applying for the first time the full force of naval pressure on the enemy. It must not be supposed that because the attack is extraordinarily good a reply cannot be made. Losses, no doubt, will be incurred, but I believe no vital injury can be done. If merchant skippers act in the spirit of the captain of the *Laertes* and observe certain precautions, losses will be confined within manageable limits, even at the outset, when the enemy naturally will make his maximum efforts. Our reply perhaps will not be ineffective."

#### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Of the 104,000 British casualties of the army serving in Europe, Mr. Asquith explained in Parliament on Feb. 12 that approximately sixty per cent. of the wounded had recovered and were fit for service.

The employment of destroyers in a daylight battle is one of the novel features of the war. In theory, at all events, the destroyer had been consigned to night fighting, and the torpedo was regarded as its principal weapon.

Apart from its use by submarines, the torpedo has not so far during the war fulfilled all the expectations which were formed in regard to it.

In the Nineteenth Century Col. A. Keene, D.S.O., argues that "the source of Germany's might" is the "strong, sane and simple system of universal military service," instituted after Jena, and declares with a certain tone of misgiving that Great Britain has an unprecedented opportunity to show the superiority of voluntary enlistment.

The frontier between Belgium and Holland is now railed by a double row of wire fences enclosing a track of 200 or 300 yards wide, and the first row of fences when touched ring an electric bell and so give the alarm.

In order that the public may become familiar with the various types of aircraft, both British and hostile, it is intended to issue from the British Home Office a number of posters on which will be depicted Zeppelins and Taubes and British aircraft.

A law has been passed in Italy authorizing the state to expropriate the patent rights of any invention which may concern the defense of the country, on payment of compensation to the inventor.

The Russian newspaper, the *Retch*, reports that a conference for the revision of the passport system, under the auspices of the Vice-Director of the Police Department, has decided in favor of the abolition of passports, save in the case of Jews.

A despatch to the London Daily Chronicle from Geneva Feb. 9 reports that one of the newest Zeppelins had then been missing four days. It fell in the North Sea off Denmark during a storm. The airship was destroyed and the entire crew were drowned.

A Berne despatch of Feb. 9 reports that during the bombardment of French positions near Pfetterhausen, Alsace, by German heavy artillery, eleven shells fell on Swiss soil near the Beurnesvin Custom House, owing to the supposed defective aim of the gunners. The Swiss military authorities are inquiring into the incident.

The pheasants in a North Lincolnshire parish are reported to have given warning of one of the engagements between the German and British war vessels in the North Sea by the display of unusual excitement, indicating that

they were as much alarmed by the distant disturbance as they would have been by a November shooting party in their own woods.

The Germans are reported to be firing a new type of high explosive shell, its visible characteristics being that it detonates with a cloud of thick white smoke. Their *Minenwerfer*, also, occasionally throws a very large bomb or aerial torpedo. It is 3 feet 9 inches in length, nearly ten inches in diameter, and with its bursting charge of about 100 pounds of high explosive weighs just over 200 pounds.

The effect of the war on British trade is apparent in the figures given out by the London Board of Trade for the month of January. Imports for the month decreased \$3,020,000 and exports decreased \$97,790,000. Food imports increased \$36,250,000, but this was offset by the decline. In exports the decrease of coal amounted to \$8,750,000, and in manufactured articles the decrease was \$85,000,000. Of this last mentioned amount \$30,000,000 is found in cotton.

A correspondent of the New York Times, Max Zinkeisen, furnishes it with the extracts which follow from a letter written by a lieutenant in the Netherlands Royal Navy from the Hook of Holland: "My principal duty is now, while I'm out on the North Sea, to shoot mines that are floating along our coast. When the wind has been blowing from the west and northwest we find an awful lot on our coast; this week in two days we found twenty-six, and a fortnight ago in four days we had sixty-eight to destroy. Most of them are English mines, nearly all of them. Three of our naval officers have lost their lives on our coast while destroying them."

"The German government, through a neutral channel, has protested strongly against Russia's intention to sentence as criminals the crew of the German Parseval balloon, shot down near Libau," says the Overseas News Agency. "The *Kölnische Zeitung* demands the severest reprisals by Germany against Russian war prisoners." This refers to the Russian announcement of Feb. 3 that aviators who attacked unfortified towns would be treated as pirates.

The British Admiralty on Feb. 12 made public the following announcement concerning an air raid made against the Germans: "During the last twenty-four hours combined aeroplane and seaplane operations have been carried out by the naval wing in the Bruges, Zeebrugge, Blankenbergh and Ostend districts, with a view to preventing the development of submarine bases and establishments. Thirty-four naval aeroplanes and seaplanes took part. Great damage is reported to have been done to the Ostend railway station, which, according to present information, has probably been burned to the ground. The railway station at Blankenbergh was damaged, and the railway lines were torn up in many places. Bombs were dropped on gun positions at Middelkerke and also on the power station and the German mine-sweeping vessels at Zeebrugge, but the damage done is unknown. During the attack the machines encountered heavy banks of snow. No submarines were seen. Flight Commander Grahame-White fell into the sea off Nieuport and was rescued by a French vessel. Although exposed to a heavy fire from rifles, anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, etc., all of the pilots are safe. Two machines were damaged. The seaplanes and aeroplanes were under the command of Wing Commander Samson, assisted by Wing Commander Longmore and Squadron Commanders Porte, Courtney and Rathorne." The German authorities deny that any serious damage was done by the airmen.

A cable to the New York Times from Rotterdam states that the *Derflinger* and the *Seydlitz*, two of the German battle cruisers engaged in the recent North Sea fight, were on the stocks at Hamburg Feb. 7. "The Kaiser," says the despatch, "who went there specially to see the damage done to the vessels, gave orders that the *Derflinger* must be got ready for sea again in six weeks. For this purpose 1,500 men are now working on her day and night. The damage to the *Seydlitz* is so extensive that it will take ten weeks to repair her. Apparently to keep up the enthusiasm in the Fatherland in the meantime a German illustrated paper publishes a drawing of the supposititious torpedoing of the *Lion* by the German destroyer." Although German reports have stated that their vessels destroyed the battle cruiser *Tiger*, she appeared in port uninjured two weeks ago and members of her crew granted liberty were given a great reception. The *Lion*, as the British Admiralty admitted, was damaged by gun fire and was towed into port.

Major Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Major James A. Logan, jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., of the American Embassy at Paris, France, with other military attachés of neutral countries went to the French and British battle line a few days ago, starting from Arras. They report that they found the health of the troops remarkable. Only 200 men in the 11th Corps were on the sick list. Dr. Gaston Cagniard, after five months' observation of the sanitary conditions at the front, declares, according to the New York Herald, that all former records have been upset by the present war, the number of deaths from illness being fewer than from wounds, which is contrary to previous experiences. In spite of the conditions predisposing to typhoid after the battle of the Marne, according to Dr. Cagniard, the number of men sent to hospitals for all maladies decreased ninety-five per cent. in six weeks, and now is less than one per cent., as compared with an average of four per cent. when the soldiers are in barracks. Seventy-seven per cent. of the injuries of the men are from shell fire, as compared with fifteen per cent. in the Franco-Prussian war. Many of the wounds that have the appearance of being caused by dum-dum bullets, according to Dr. Cagniard, are due to the wabbling of the German bullets. The neutral attachés declare that the allied soldiers are being bountifully fed and that they are well clothed and in excellent spirits.

Corpl. William Kysh, late of Company G, 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., Capt. C. L. Leven, is serving in the 2d Company, 6th Platoon of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, which for some time has been on the firing line in Europe. This regiment is attached to the 80th Brigade, 27th Division, and Corporal Kysh, who also holds an honorable discharge from the U.S. Army, writing under date of Jan. 20, from a place which must be unnamed, to a friend in New York city, says, in part: "I was delighted to hear some news about the old 22d and I hope I may be spared to rejoin it again after this war is over. Things are pretty tough here, especially when one is sitting in a trench full of water and getting shelled all day. Those 'Black Johnsons' which the Germans send us, sing a mean song, but we are now used to them. We are gradually driving the Germans back, but it is by yards. You know what that means. It is bad weather to carry on extensive operations, the ground being in terrible condition. So far, I am glad to say, I have been in luck, though I have not missed anything the regiment has been in. A soldier, however, never

knows what is in store for him the next hour or perhaps minute, but we should not worry. The British Government is doing the very best it can for its troops and I am sure no one in the field can reasonably kick at conditions. It is handling the situation wonderfully, and we are all in good spirits. I have been promoted to a corporal now, which is equivalent to the same rank as in the United States Service, except that we command a section of a platoon, which averages twelve men. I am writing this in an old barn which has been previously occupied in turn by both French and German. All the ground we are now on has been fought over previously. We get so many days in the trenches and so many out, different regiments relieving each other. By this common sense way of relief all the men in turn get their good times and their bad times. In some places our trenches are only a matter of fifty yards from the German. There is all kinds of sniping going on night and day and occasionally a charge." Corporal Kysh, before joining the 22d N.G.N.Y., served in the U.S. Army all through the Philippine campaign, and was twice wounded. He had an excellent record of service both in the Army and in the 22d Engineers.

"We have tens of thousands of soldiers training at various mobilization centers," says the Canadian Military Gazette of Feb. 9, 1915, "and hundreds more in small detachments on guard duty at other points. To transport, to house and to feed so many, scattered pretty much all over this half continent of territory, is a very heavy task indeed, and yet so smoothly it is carried on we scarcely ever hear a word about it. The Canadian Army Service Corps is the organization charged with these multifarious and heavy duties, and to it all possible credit is due. Horse, foot and artillery we have had, time out of mind, but the A.S.C. is a younger brother, and his size and strength, at his age, are simply remarkable. Take the case of the big concentration at Valcartier. Here was a country totally unaccustomed to war, and but little prepared for it, suddenly plunged into the vortex of the greatest struggle of all time. More than thirty thousand men had to be rushed to one point from all over the Dominion, and their hearty appetites appeased three times a day. Many thought that the A.S.C., both young and small, would suffer a collapse under the strain. Nothing of the sort. The men were all fed and well fed, a fact which contributed enormously to the good work done at the camp. The daily ration that is allowed the Canadian soldier by the government is a generous one. It is as follows: 1 1/4 pounds of bread or 1 pound of biscuits; 1 pound of meat; 1 pound of potatoes; 2 ounces of bacon; 2 ounces of oatmeal, flour, rice or beans; 2 ounces of dried prunes or jam; 2 ounces of butter; 2 ounces of sugar; 6 ounces of fresh vegetables; 1 ounce of cheese; 1/2 ounce split peas; 1/2 ounce of salt; 1-3 ounce of coffee; 1/4 ounce of tea; 1-38 ounce of pepper and 1 1/2 ounces of milk powder."

Writing from Soissons, the correspondent of the London Times tells us that the lot of the artilleryman is undoubtedly more pleasant than that of the infantryman. The foot soldier is the real hero of this war. In addition to the oft described horrors of trench life, the cold, the wet and the mud, he has a personal contact with death unknown to the gunner. At the battle of Soissons he charged, stamping and stumbling over the bodies of his friends. Every month adds a new beastliness to the warfare he wages. While the aeroplane dropping daylight magnesium signals reveals the position of the trenches to the guns, the sapper and the scientist are continually finding fresh tortures for his nerves. While the infantryman sits in his puddle he may speculate upon the many forces which are working to destroy him. There is first of all the puddle; then there are the Germans in the trenches opposite, who may shoot him or bayonet him; there are the guns two miles away which may bury him; there are the mines sapping underneath which, unless his own engineers get there first, may blow him sky-high; and there is the most recent form of terror—the flying mine. This last device of science is perhaps the most terrifying. It is hurled from any distance less than 500 yards by compressed air, and consists of a cylinder-shaped torpedo containing from twenty-four to thirty pounds of melinite. When it explodes near a trench it makes a most nerve-shattering noise; when it explodes on a trench its bite is as bad as its bark. They all are jaunty and cheerful. All this tumult of fighting, this orgy of high explosives, is taking place only an hour's motor run away from Paris.

An English lady who visited Brussels reports that during the earlier part of her stay the arrogance of the German officers knew no bounds, but latterly their manner had changed, in consequence, she ascertained, of an order from headquarters that efforts were to be made to placate and win the confidence of the Belgians. Food conditions, though not of the best, were on the whole fairly good, except in the case of the very poor, who are looked after by relief committees. But for three days of her stay bread of any sort was unobtainable. The coarse brown loaf is the universal substitute for white bread, although the latter was allowed at Christmas. The public life of the city proceeds very much as usual, except that there is little business and the shops are closed quite early. The Belgian tradesmen refuse, for the most part, to transact business with German travelers, who make a daily round of the shops offering goods for sale. The sound of guns is heard with varying intensity, and there is an endless stream of wounded passing through the city.

An interesting account is given in the London Engineer, of the escape of the British steamer *Southport* in September last, after capture by a German cruiser. The escape was made through the skill of its engineers. While at Kusaie, one of the German islands in the Marshall group, the captain of the *Southport* learned of the declaration of war by being captured by the small cruiser *Geier*, a vessel now interned at Honolulu. The enemy, having dismantled and removed part of the *Southport's* engines, departed, leaving the captain in charge of the *Southport* to await further orders. The Germans had removed the eccentric rods of the intermediate and high-pressure engines, but neglected the rods of the low-pressure engine. Immediately they had gone the chief engineer set about getting his engines to go somehow. The ahead low-pressure rod was left in place. The other was transferred to the ahead shaft of the high-pressure engine. In just over ten days' time the engines were rigged up and working on the compound principle. They could, of course, only run ahead and once stopped could only be started again with difficulty, as they were liable to stick on the dead centers. But they served, and in twelve days' time the vessel arrived at Brisbane. This represents a voyage of about 2,000 nautical miles, so that her speed in this crippled condition seems to have averaged seven knots. Her normal speed if, that is to say, she is the *Southport* belonging to the Tatem Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Cardiff, is nine knots.



## HOW THE MILITIA ARE TREATED.

Capt. Frank M. Rumbold, Field Battery A, N.G.M., late Adjutant General of Missouri, writes a sensible letter to the St. Louis Globe Democrat of Feb. 5, in which he says:

"Is there a chance of any scheme, other than a compulsory or semi-compulsory one, receiving the active and moral support of the American public at large? The only way to arrive at a fairly conclusive answer to this is to canvass the support given past efforts at organizing a reserve army, and judging the future by the past.

"Take St. Louis: The general public has given, under pressure, over \$200,000 for the building of armories for the National Guard located in the city, and yet will not give their moral support to the organizations housed in these armories.

"We have in St. Louis a battery of Field Artillery, a regiment of Infantry and a troop of Cavalry, none of which are, or ever have been, even at full peace strength; none of which have enough officers or men to properly train their organization for the field, in order to avoid, in case their services are ever required, the unnecessary tax on lives of young men of St. Louis.

"Merchants who will contribute to build armories will not only not encourage their young men employees to join the National Guard, but discourage them indirectly, if not directly.

"To properly prepare our only present reserve force it is necessary to drill at the home stations and to then take the field under the direction of Regular Army professional instructors for from seven to ten days a year.

"Many of our prominent business firms not only will not encourage the men in their employ to attend these camps, and not only refuse to allow them to attend, but have stated that they would discharge them if they did attend. After every camp held by the National Guard of St. Louis men have been discharged by their employers for having lived up to their oath of enlistment and obeyed orders to attend camp, an oath that is as binding as any oath can be. How many of these employers would discharge these men for having obeyed a summons to act as juror in any court, and yet the obligation under the state statutes and the Federal law is just as binding.

"If we change the form of our reserve military forces will the American public give it the necessary moral support to make it an effective force and will they take an active interest by becoming an active participant therein?

"From past history the only answer is no, unless and until the American citizen, be he employer or employee, awakens in himself the sense of duty he owes to himself to prepare himself, or help others to prepare themselves, to properly and promptly perform his duty to himself and his country, as a volunteer soldier."

## NAVY COURTS-MARTIAL.

The Navy Department has made public a number of general courts-martial cases running from Sept. 15 to Dec. 19 last. These cases in brief were as follows:

Lieut. Lindsay H. Lacy, tried Oct. 19, 1914, on board the Arkansas at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., and found guilty of drunkenness, was sentenced to lose ten numbers in his grade. The finding and sentence were approved. (C.M.O. 44, Nov. 3, 1914, N.D.)

Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, tried Oct. 19, 1914, on board the Arkansas at New York, and found guilty of neglect of duty, was sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The record was returned to the court for revision, and its attention was called to the fact that the Department does not look with favor upon sentences involving public reprimand, and stating that the sentence adjudged was inadequate in view of the offense of which the accused was found guilty. The sentence in revision was that Lieutenant Zogbaum lose one number in his grade. The convening authority, the commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, in his subsequent action stated that the sentence in revision was still inadequate, but approved the proceedings, findings and sentence in order that the accused might not entirely escape punishment. (C.M.O. 45, Nov. 3, N.D.)

Lieut. (J.G.) Jonas H. Ingram, tried Oct. 21, 1914, on board the Arkansas at New York, N.Y., and found guilty of neglect of duty, was sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. The record was returned to the court for revision, and the court, on reconsideration, decided to adhere to its former sentence. The convening authority, the commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, in his subsequent action of Oct. 28, in this case approved the proceedings and findings and disapproved the sentence as inadequate. (C.M.O. 46, Nov. 3, 1914, N.D.)

Ensign Jay K. Esler, tried Oct. 28, 1914, on board the West Virginia at Mazatlan, Mexico, was found guilty of absence from station and duty after leave had expired. He was sentenced to lose two numbers in his grade. The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved. (C.M.O. 47, Nov. 13, 1914, N.D.)

Ensign John T. Melvin, tried Oct. 16, 1914, on board the Michigan at Philadelphia, and found guilty of drunkenness, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. Sentence: To lose ten numbers in his grade. The proceedings and sentence were approved. (C.M.O. 43, Nov. 3, N.D.)

Ensign Hervey A. Ward, tried Aug. 7, 1914, on board the Kansas at Tampico, Mexico, and found guilty of absence from station and duty after leave had expired and disobedience of a lawful order of the Chief of Bureau of Navigation. Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service. The proceedings and findings were on Sept. 17, 1914, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, but in view of the unanimous recommendation to clemency by the court, the recommendation of the commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and the Bureau of Navigation, the sentence was mitigated to the loss of fifty numbers. (C.M.O. 39, Sept. 17, N.D.)

Ensign Earl W. Robinson, tried Oct. 26, 1914, at Boston, Mass., and found guilty of perjury and theft, was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and to be imprisoned for five years and to perform hard labor during said imprisonment. The President of the United States on Dec. 3, 1914, confirmed the sentence of the court. (C.M.O. 50, Dec. 3, N.D.)

Chief Carp. Ernest L. Bass, found guilty of absence from station and duty after leave had expired and

drunkenness, to lose ten numbers in his grade and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The convening authority, the commandant of the United States Naval Stations, Olongapo and Cavite, P.I., on July 9, 1914, remitted so much of the sentence as involves public reprimand, and directed that he be released from arrest and restored to duty. "The Department," says Secretary Daniels, "has repeatedly expressed its disapproval of sentences in the cases of chief warrant officers which simply provide for loss of numbers. The limitation to punishment as approved by the President for either of the charges of which Bass was convicted is dismissal in the case of an officer. It will be noted that the sentence as approved provides only for the loss of ten numbers. The law governing the promotion of a chief warrant officer does not give him right of promotion by reason of seniority, and it therefore appears that the sentence in this case involves practically no punishment whatever to the accused." (C.M.O. 37, Sept. 15, 1914, N.D.)

Chief Carp. Ernest L. Bass was tried Sept. 22, 1914, on board the Galveston at Shanghai, China, and found guilty of drunkenness and maltreating a person subject to his orders. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved, but the Secretary of the Navy on Nov. 24, in view of the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation, suspended final action on the sentence of dismissal for a period of one year with a view to mitigating the sentence should his conduct during such probationary period warrant the exercise of this clemency by the Secretary of the Navy. (C.M.O. 48, Nov. 24, N.D.)

Chief Mach. Arthur H. Hawley, tried Nov. 6, 1914, on the Cincinnati at Shanghai, China, was found guilty of drunkenness. He was sentenced to lose nine numbers in his grade, to lose one-fourth of his sea pay for a period of three months, and to be restricted to the limits of his ship or station for a period of three months. The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved. Secretary Daniels in reviewing the proceedings held that the loss of numbers involves no substantial punishment in case of a commissioned warrant officer.

Btsn. Henry J. Williamson, U.S.S. Delaware, off Vera Cruz, Mexico, found guilty of disobeying the lawful order of his superior officer and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. Sentence: To be placed at the bottom of the list of boatswains, and there to remain until he shall have lost a total of twenty-five numbers in his grade, and further to lose one-half of his pay during a period of twelve months. The commander-in-chief considered that the sentence in this case was wholly inadequate to the offenses found proven, and returned it for revision. The sentence in revision was that Boatswain Williamson lose \$93.75 per month during a period of twelve months, total loss of pay to amount to \$1,125, and further to be reduced to the foot of the list of boatswains, there to remain until he has lost a total of twenty-five numbers. The convening authority does not consider that the sentence imposed is adequate. The proceedings and findings are approved in order that the accused may not wholly escape punishment. (C.M.O. 38, Sept. 15, N.D.)

Mach. John Albert Ward, tried Aug. 3, 1914, at Olongapo, P.I., and found guilty of drunkenness. Sentence: To be restricted to the limits of the station or ship to which he may be attached for a period of three months; to lose \$25 per month of his pay for a period of three months. The proceedings, finding and sentence were approved, but in view of the excellent record of Machinist Ward prior to the offense of which he has been found guilty, and the fact that since the date of the above offense his conduct and attention to duty has been in all respects satisfactory, so much of the sentence as involves loss of pay was remitted. (C.M.O. 40, Sept. 19, N.D.)

## VALUE OF TRAINED TROOPS IN WARFARE.

Garfield, Utah.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Jan. 23, page 651, I notice an ably written and exceedingly interesting article on "Better Training in Marksmanship," but there is one statement to which I take exception as the facts do not warrant the assertion, namely, "Ever since Braddock's defeat our men have shown themselves better warriors than the best European soldiers." The facts of the case show, as it seems to me, the boot is on the other foot. A host of historical myths have arisen around the "embattled farmers" of the Revolutionary period. Notwithstanding that the Americans were fighting at home, with the advantages all on their side, knowledge of country, forest warfare, etc., yet the European troops generally won, though they were trained on the open battlefields of Europe, where shock tactics were the proper method of offense and the only effective means of defense was the close formation order, and were at a complete disadvantage when forced to fight in the densely wooded country. The Americans, if forced to fight on the open fields of Europe and using their loose, open order tactics, no matter whether Regulars or "embattled farmers," would have been cut up like mincemeat, no matter how expert their marksmanship.

American school histories have forgotten, or rather omitted to state the fact, that Britain during the period of the Revolutionary war was also fighting France in the four corners of the earth. She had to despatch her troops over 3,000 miles of sea in the days when it took six weeks or so for the fastest vessels to cross the Atlantic, and she temporarily lost command of the sea, which enabled Rochambeau to land with anywhere from ten to twenty thousand trained French troops, who materially assisted Washington in finally securing independence for the revolting colonists. In actual combats Washington was not a successful general, as he lost far more battles than he won.

Again, in the War of 1812, the land campaign was a veritable disgrace for American arms. The three attempted invasions of Canada were some of the most ghastly failures recorded in history. Furthermore, a small British force, under 2,000 men, utterly routed an American force that outnumbered them at Bladensburg by nearly three to one, the raw Militia fleeing in a panic from the leveled steel of the advancing redcoats, leaving the brunt of the fight to be borne by a mixed force of some 1,800 Regulars, seamen and marines, who fought bravely, but who nevertheless were no match in the open field for the tried and seasoned veterans that opposed them; and so the United States suffered the greatest humiliation recorded in history in having Washington captured by the smallest force we have record of in

invading and capturing a country's capital. The United States during the War of 1812 called out in all over a half million men to its defense, yet small bodies of British troops marched and counter-marched at will over the country, the defenders being practically helpless against them.

Bearing these facts in mind, it entirely passes my comprehension how the writer of the article referred to comes to the conclusion that ever since Braddock's time American warriors have proved themselves superior to the best European troops.

At the first battle of Bull Run it was not two armies, but rather two armed mobs, that faced each other, and the Federals ran off in a cowardly and disgraceful panic, an undisciplined, disorderly rabble, after suffering what can only be termed comparatively slight losses. Their opponents, the Confederates, were hardly any better, and the probabilities are that had the Federals pounded a little harder and longer the "rebels" would have decamped off the field in a similar manner. Yet, later, troops composed of the same type of men fought stubbornly and heroically at Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Shiloh, the Wilderness and in other sanguinary encounters, but with this difference, that by that time they had had fifteen months to two years of training in the field, so that they could be termed seasoned soldiers.

Nowadays wars are fought and either won or lost in a period of twelve months, and the country that leaves all to the last minute is seriously handicapped, and even should they eventually win, more by good luck than by good management, the price they will have to pay, not only in bone, sinew and blood, but also in material treasure, will be appalling. Like the present gigantic conflict, war is more likely to come of a sudden, "like a bolt from the blue," with the peace extremists and the adherents of the "moral and peaceful persuasion" more or less prominent in the limelight with their idle dreams and phantasies.

JOHN MORGAN.

## THE INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Being a conscientious officer of the Army, as well as a patriotic citizen, I have made a gallant effort to comply with the provisions of the Income Tax Law. I find that the time lost from the performance of my regular duties and the time lost by other officials and employees of our good Uncle Sam in their efforts to guide me aright, has actually cost that same good uncle many times the amount of my income tax. I wonder where the profit lies. Of course I get my money's worth, for I was born with a sense of humor.

It may be well to point out for the benefit of other struggling investigators some of the interesting facts I have discovered. Who but a humorist would ever think of saying to a man, "If you will risk your life by serving in my aviation corps I will give you a thirty-five per cent. increase in your pay, but please return to me one cent from each dollar because I need the money?" And who but a genius would conceive the brilliant idea of taxing pay for certificates of merit or pensions?

But the real cleverness of the law shines forth in dealing with marriage. If a man and a woman live together without being married, each can claim an exemption of \$3,000, making \$6,000 in all; but if they marry, their exemption is only \$4,000. In other words, there is an annual premium of \$20 offered them by a virtuous government for violating the laws of God and man. Or if a husband and wife separate they are allowed the larger exemption, which is the equivalent of a reward of \$20 a year for their inability to be good citizens. If a man is too great a hog to provide for children or if Providence has denied him offspring, or if the wife is too selfish or cowardly to bear children, then a wise government allows them an exemption of \$2,000 per capita; but if they fulfill the highest duty of good citizens by rearing a large family, their exemption per capita is reduced in proportion. If they have a large family, say of eight children, their per capita exemption is only \$400. If the mother dies and the father has to hire additional help to care for the growing children he is assisted in bearing his augmented burden by the addition of \$10 a year to his tax, by reducing his exemption to \$3,000. It is surely the triumph of waggery to make the good and respectable citizen and father bear a heavier burden of taxation than the rake; but that is the effect of the law. Worse still, if the father dies and leaves the mother to support and educate the family, the law even demands of her an increased tax by reducing her exemption. This is no longer funny. So let's can the rest.

CROESUS.

## REV. DR. BERLE'S EXPLANATION.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 10, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Somebody has sent me a clipping from the JOURNAL of Feb. 6, in which you reply to some correspondent, unknown to me, who writes from this city apropos my remark about Mr. Seward's advice to President Lincoln on the matter of engaging in a foreign war to distract the country's attention from the question of slavery. I merely rise to remark that your own statement contained in the expression "our criticism of Dr. Berle in our issue of Jan. 23 for asserting that Secretary of State Seward advised President Lincoln to go to war, etc." is itself incorrect, and if you will refer to the article in which the matter is alluded to, you will find my precise language to be "and Mr. Seward is said to have advised Mr. Lincoln to engage in a foreign war," etc. I do not call that asserting the fact, do you? At all events I did not intend to assert it as a fact, though I now take occasion to add, that I got my original understanding of the entire affair from the lips of Mr. Hay himself, who very distinctly gave me the impression that what was in Mr. Seward's mind was, that if no other way could be found to take the mind of the country off the slavery question, it should be done by means of a foreign broil, even to war. I did not mean however to go into that question. I merely meant to criticize your failure to note the exact language which I employed, chosen especially, because of differences of opinion about the matter in question. You will therefore kindly inform your readers that I did not assert what you criticized and therefore did not twist anything.

A. A. BERLE.



A great mass of important business was transacted at the annual meeting of the Naval Militia Association, which concluded its session on Feb. 17 at Washington. Much was accomplished in straightening out the details in putting into effect the National Militia law, and a number of important reforms were agreed to at conferences between the Navy and Naval Militia officers. Preliminary steps were taken for the organization of Marine Corps reserves in connection with the Naval Militia. Already a company of Marine Corps reserves has been organized in San Diego, Cal., and steps have been taken for the creation of organizations in Massachusetts. Officers in the headquarters of the U.S. Marine Corps have taken an active interest in the movement and will assist the Naval Militia whenever they are called upon by the states. It was agreed at the meeting to modify the uniform and insignia of the Naval Militia to correspond with the Regular Service. The only difference between the Naval Militia and the Regular Navy will be that line officers will have a circle around the star on the sleeve. There was considerable discussion at the meeting relative to the arrangement of the summer cruises. Some of the officers favored longer cruises, while others thought that the Naval Militia would be better satisfied with camps on shore instead of leaves at the cities. Militia officers impressed upon the Secretary and the Navy Department the importance of arranging at an early date the schedule for the summer cruises. Among the changes agreed to in the regulations for target practice was a provision which would permit two divisions to compete for the trophy. The speed of ships on the target range was increased from five to six knots. A request was made by Naval Militia officers that their organizations be equipped with Infantry packs for landing like bluejackets of the Regular Navy. This will probably be done as soon as the Navy Department can secure the equipment. There was a general demand among members of the association for additional inspectors and instructors for the Naval Militia. The Secretary of the Navy assured the Naval Militia that officers of the Navy would be detailed to this duty as rapidly as they could be secured.

As was stated in our issue of Feb. 13, page 749, it was Captain, now Rear Admiral, William Clinton Wise, U.S.N., who commanded the Yale during our war with Spain. When on scouting duty in and around the islands of Porto Rico and the Windward and Virgin Passages, etc., the Yale made for the western end of Porto Rico and skirting the land closely closed in on the port of San Juan to see if any traces could be found of the Spanish fleet approaching the harbor, apparently from Jamaica and then due. As the Yale resembled the City of Rome, Captain Wise hoisted the English colors at the stern of the vessel, and when near the signal station on shore stopped the engines, hoisted the City of Rome's signal numbers and asked to be reported to the owner of the vessel. By this ruse Captain Wise succeeded in getting a fine survey and scrutiny of the harbor. Finding no traces of the Spanish vessels he started the engines ahead, after the signal people had answered by signal his request in the affirmative. This use of flags was perfectly legitimate as a "ruse de guerre." It is a custom all over the world for merchant ships to hoist forward the flag of the country of their departure. The day after the survey of San Juan harbor the Yale, while flying the United States flag, captured the Spanish ship Rita in the Virgin Passage. Captain, now Rear Admiral, Sigsbee in the St. Paul captured the collier Restormel not far from Cape Maysi and near the eastern end of Cuba, bound for Santiago, while flying his own colors. Another case in point is that of the German Emden sailing into Penang under Japanese colors and opening fire. In British practice it has been authorized to make use of national flags, insignia and uniforms as a rule, but before opening fire upon an enemy they must be discarded. The Germans hold that the Hague rules forbid absolutely the use of the enemy's flag and uniforms (Kriegsbrauch p. 24). The French manual (La Guerre sur Terre, p. 25) says: "In all the wars since 1866 belligerents have made many complaints upon this subject."

Following advices to the State Department that General Carranza had ordered Señor Jose de Caso, the Spanish Minister to Mexico, to leave the country within twenty-four hours from midnight, Feb. 10, Secretary Daniels Feb. 11 instructed the commander of the U.S.S. Delaware at Vera Cruz to offer the Spanish Minister asylum aboard his vessel. General Villa telegraphed from Guadalajara Feb. 13 that his troops, commanded by Gen. Julian Medina, had captured Guadalajara from the Carranzista forces under Gen. Miguel Dieuez after a battle in which 360 Carranzistas were killed. Foreign diplomats in Mexico City have been instructed by their home governments to leave there whenever, in their own judgment, they think it expedient to do so. This announcement was made by William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, Feb. 15. Gen. Juan C. Cabral's force of 2,000 conventionists, under command of Gen. Ramon Sosa, was on Feb. 15 reported to have taken possession of Cananea, Sonora, forcing the Maytorena troops to evacuate. General Cabral says he hopes to pacify Sonora without resort to force. John R. Silliman, one of the confidential agents of the State Department in Mexico, has been ordered to leave Mexico City and go to Vera Cruz, near General Carranza. Secretary Bryan said that the sending of Mr. Silliman to Vera Cruz did not involve recognition of Carranza. The Carranza agency issued a statement Feb. 17 to the effect that General Suasua with his command of 3,500 men had surrendered to Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, the Carranza commander at Tampico. General Obregon, the Carranza commander, has evacuated Mexico City, according to advices received in Juarez Feb. 17. It was added that the troops of General Zapata had reoccupied the capital. Villa established headquarters at Zacualco, in the state of Jalisco, Feb. 17. General Angeles, Villa's trusted commander, is reported as preparing an aggressive movement against the Carranza forces on the east coast from his base at Monterey.

The President of the United States Feb. 15 addressed a letter to the Secretary of War in which he discussed the subject of the proper adjustment of Panama Canal tolls to the measurement of vessels, and directs as follows: "That you, as Secretary of War, issue rules and regulations with respect to the tolls, so that no tolls shall be demanded or collected upon any vessel of com-

merce which shall aggregate more than \$1.25 upon the net registered tonnage as measured under the statutes of the United States. That the toll rate shall remain as at present—\$1.20 per net registered ton as measured by the Panama Canal rules—so applied, however, as just above stated, that where, by such measurement, when multiplied by \$1.20, a greater sum is produced than would be procured by multiplying by \$1.25 the net registered tonnage under the United States statute rules, such excess shall not be demanded or collected. Your rules also, of course, should be drawn so as to produce a similar result with respect to the minimum that may be charged."

The indications are that the new Cavalry Drill Regulations will remain in effect until next fall, or possibly until the winter. Under the instructions from the War Department, the report of Cavalry officers on them will not be complete until June 1. By that time the comments of the officers on the tentative regulations must be in the hands of the General Staff, which will then go over the report and decide whether the regulations shall be made permanent or another board appointed to give them the final revision. Although some of the officers in the mounted Service have expressed a desire to hold another brigade camp of instruction at Winchester, Va., the prospects are not very bright for such an arrangement. It is urged that another test of the new regulations at Winchester will do much to settle numerous questions that are being agitated in the mounted Service. On account of the lack of funds for the transportation, it is not thought that the War Department will order a camp at Winchester. If there is to be an experimental brigade encampment this year, it will be held at either Fort Bliss or Fort Douglas. The suggestion is made that aside from the expenses of transportation that would be entailed by the Winchester encampment, Fort Bliss or Fort Douglas would be more desirable for this year's encampment. At either of these posts Infantry would be available for joint exercises and this would make the test of the regulations more thorough. Under most conditions Cavalry would be required to operate in conjunction with Infantry and some features of the regulations could be tested out in Texas or along the border that could not be at Winchester.

Because Capt. William Mitchell, General Staff, U.S.A., was credited with discussing the question of national defense in an article which appeared in the Washington Herald, he has been asked by the Secretary of War to explain why he violated the President's neutrality order. Although Captain Mitchell had not answered the Secretary's letter up to the time of going to press it is understood that he did not think that he was talking for publication. Captain Mitchell was giving an informal talk before the Cosmos Club, and he assumed that it was a private affair. He was astonished to see it published in the Washington paper on the following day. As reported Captain Mitchell said that it would take about three years to put an army of 1,000,000 men in the field, basing this calculation upon the experience of the Civil War when our Northern population was hardly one-fifth of what the nation now has. He declared Great Britain has not thus far been able to get over 200,000 trained and equipped men for the field. Captain Mitchell told about the German giant 42-centimeter guns and declared that so far as this government knows only two of these weapons have ever been in use. "The 42-centimeter is the biggest movable gun ever made," said Captain Mitchell, "and the only time that military observers have seen one of them was when one was being moved in a railroad car. Then the gun was covered with canvas."

A new ruling as to the method of collecting the income tax from those connected with the Government has been made by the Treasury Department, affecting the withholding of the tax at the source. Hitherto the disbursing officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps have withheld the tax in each case where the payment made to an individual during the year reached the total of \$3,000 or \$4,000 of exemption. Under a new technical construction of the law it is now held that each disbursing officer is responsible for withholding the tax only for the sums paid by him. He need not withhold the tax until he has paid in an individual case either \$3,000 or \$4,000, as the case may be. Where an officer is transferred during the year so that he is paid by more than one disbursing officer, no one payment reaching the amount of the exemption, his tax under this ruling would not be withheld at the source, and he must therefore pay his own tax. To comply with the new Treasury ruling it will be necessary to issue new blanks and prepare revised circular letters giving instructions to disbursing officers. The Treasury Department also holds that commutation for quarters and payments for heat and light are not to be considered as fixed or determinable income on which the tax may be withheld at the source, but must be paid by the individual.

Mr. Hamilton Holt in the Independent complains because the United States does not interfere to prevent the dropping of bombs on defenseless cities, the strewing of the sea with deadly mines, the destruction of public buildings, the levying of fines on captured cities and the throwing of Hague conventions into the waste basket. He adds: "The dollars of American trade are threatened. And the United States protests. It is the duty of the United States to protect the commercial rights of her citizens. But it is also the duty of the United States to protect the civilization of the world." And yet this belligerent gentleman is opposed to adequate military preparation. It is surprising what confidence such men have in wind. How much attention would be paid to such a protest coming from unarmed China having a population three or four times that of the United States? As little heed will be given to the United States if Mr. Holt can succeed in reducing us to the helpless condition of China, as he is striving to do.

The Chicago Rifle Club was organized in Chicago, Ill., on Feb. 13, 1915, under the rules of the National Rifle Association, for the purpose of affiliating therewith; charter membership at opening date, twenty-four. Following are the officers: President, Francis J. Seiter;

vice-president, Hermon A. Cole; secretary, A. R. Paton; treasurer, F. A. Russell; executive officer, James L. Mooney. It is planned to make the Chicago Rifle Club one of the largest affiliated organizations of the association, as applications for membership are being daily received. There are already some "crack shots" in the organization, among them being Mr. Seiter, sharpshooter and expert, 2d Regt., I.N.G., 1902; Lieut. James L. Mooney, of the Police Department, who holds a string of trophies for revolver contests in the state, and Mr. H. C. Dell, formerly 1st Regiment, I.N.G. The Sportsman's Club is planning some city matches early this spring, in which the local clubs of the N.R.A. have been invited to participate. The Chicago Rifle Club will unquestionably have its team represented at these matches.

Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, president of Lehigh University, speaking at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Engineers' Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 11, 1915, declared his belief that the way of peace does not lie in compulsory disarmament of nations, but rather in the development of a spirit of righteousness among the people of the earth, and he would have the United States prepare to "resist foreign aggression and to protect our country." During the course of his remarks he also asked: "What better movement for reserve force and protection has been initiated than that which now annually brings together in summer camps our college students to learn under the care of selected, competent Army officers lessons of the horrible and useless sacrifices of life and the waste of money our country suffered in drifting unprepared into our wars of the past?" Dr. Drinker is one of the committee of college professors who in conjunction with the War Department help along the cause of student camps.

Upon the recommendation of Major F. D. Webster, U.S.A., professor of military science at the University of Illinois, it has been decided by the board of trustees that the present uniforms worn by the cadets of the institution shall be done away with and the regulation Army uniform shall be put in use in the military department. This will be inaugurated at the beginning of the term next fall. The cadets at present wear a gray uniform which is considered less comfortable in pattern and less serviceable than the Army olive drab. Instead of the government seal on the buttons and cap of the new uniform, the university seal will be used. The military department will advertise for bids on the new uniform and the contract will probably be let in April. Illinois is not the first of the big universities to adopt the Army service uniform. The Universities of Missouri, Michigan, Purdue and Ohio have used this uniform for several years. It was put in use in Kansas University this year for the first time, and Wisconsin has just let the contract for the uniforms to be used next year.

The "American League to Limit Armaments," which includes half a dozen women among its members and gathers into its fold a large proportion of the peace at any price men, has addressed the following inquiries to members of Congress: "1. Are you in favor of increasing the military or naval establishments of the United States (a) at this time or (b) at any time. 2. Do you think that an increase in the military or naval establishments at this time would have an unfavorable influence on the position of the United States in the world politics and as a peacemaker? 3. If you believe in an increase in our defensive forces, how would you increase them, and where is our weakness?"

The monthly summary of the foreign commerce of the United States for December, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, shows an increase of \$17,209,495 in the exports of strictly war materials, as compared with the same month a year ago. In November the increase was \$12,554,957 over the same month of 1913, while October's gain over the corresponding month of 1913 is officially placed at \$6,973,964. September's excess over the same month of 1913 is placed at \$1,012,839. It will thus be seen that each of the succeeding months shows an increasing gain over the corresponding periods of the year before. The export of horses in December, 1914, shows an increase of \$7,090,789 over the corresponding month of 1913.

Replying to the request of Col. T. J. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, of New Orleans, as to whether he is legally entitled to administer an oath in the taking of a deposition, the Judge Advocate General states that as Colonel Lewis is the only officer at the recruiting station at New Orleans he has authority to administer oaths and to execute depositions. This case is covered by the Act of March 2, 1913 (37 Stat., 722), which reads as follows: "When but one officer is present with a command he shall be the summary court-martial of that command and shall hear and determine cases brought before him."

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has decided that there will be no objection to the using of government horses in playing polo at the San Francisco Exposition. While this ruling will make it possible for the Army to take part in the international polo games at the exposition, it is not thought that the Service teams will be able to make much of a showing on regulation sized horses. Any Service team will make a sorry figure mounted on full-sized horses in a contest with a team of polo ponies.

Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th U.S. Inf., has been ordered to the War Department to prepare regulations for the School of Musketry which is shortly to be established at Fort Sill. The Regulations are to provide for a new system of organization firing and fire discipline.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss on Feb. 18 reported for duty as Assistant Chief of the General Staff. On Feb. 15 he turned over his command in Texas to Major Gen. Frederick Funston and proceeded immediately to Washington.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Willis T. May, Inf., U.S.A., upon his own application will be retired from active service March 25, 1915, after more than thirty-nine years' service. He was born in Indiana Sept. 3, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 15th Infantry. He was successively promoted first lieutenant, captain and major in that regiment, and was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry March 3, 1911, and colonel in July, 1913. He was assigned to the 7th Infantry May 8, 1912, and was transferred to the 28th Infantry Oct. 2, 1912. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Union, N.M. He served later at posts in Colorado and Dakota to May, 1886, and then went on college duty at the De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. Other duties included services at Forts Perubina, N.D., and Sheridan, Ill., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Fort Grant, Ariz., and duty with the Indiana National Guard. He was mustering officer of Indiana Volunteers in 1898, and was appointed lieutenant colonel, 157th Indiana Volunteers, May 10, 1898, serving with the regiment at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., Tampa and Fernandina, Fla. He was mustering officer of the 3d Division, 4th Army Corps, and was chief mustering officer of the state of Indiana in October, 1898. He joined his company at Nuevitas, Cuba, Feb. 5, 1899, and in August of the same year was assigned to recruiting duty in New York city. He served at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and joined his regiment in the Philippines in March, 1901. While there he served as provost judge, A.A.A.G., 3d District, Department of Southern Luzon, and returned to the United States the latter part of August, 1902. After serving at Monterey, Cal., and New Haven, he went with his regiment to the Philippines in the latter part of 1905, and returned to the United States the latter part of 1907. His last post of duty was with the 24th Infantry at Manila.

Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 16th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel Feb. 7, 1915, vice Cornman, retired, was born in Indiana Dec. 9, 1860. He is a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of June 13, 1883, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 22d Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 19th Infantry, in 1891; captain of Infantry in 1898; was assigned to the 10th Infantry in 1899; promoted major in 1906; was unassigned in March, 1911, and was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry Sept. 6, 1911. He was assigned to the 15th Infantry Oct. 25, 1911. Colonel Root has been a member of the General Staff; is an honor graduate of the Army War College; during the war with Spain served in the Volunteers as major of Engineers. His first service after being graduated from West Point was on frontier duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., and at the Ponca Agency and Osage Agency in Indian Territory. He was also on frontier duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln until August, 1890. His subsequent duties included a detail as assistant instructor in the Department of Engineering at Fort Leavenworth; duty in the Adjutant General's office and the Military Information Division at Washington and at Fort Wayne, Mich., to April, 1898, when he served at Mobile, Ala., and Tampa, Fla. He was engineer officer on the staff of General Schwan in the expedition to Porto Rico, landing at Ponce in July 1898. He served through the campaign in Western Porto Rico and was appointed adjutant general of the Western District of Porto Rico and was also chief engineer officer of the Department of Porto Rico; was a member of the board of harbor works and also its directing engineer. He served in Porto Rico to April 17, 1899, when he was ordered to Washington for duty. Other subsequent duties included service at Fort Crook, Nebr., and in the Philippine Islands, where he was on duty in the Island of Mindanao. He was in command of the Districts of Davao and Makar, incident to his duties in the islands; was engaged in road building and installed the ice plant and new distilling plant at Cottabato. He served at the Presidio of San Francisco and at Fort Lawton; was acting judge advocate, Department of California, and served on the Texas border. His last post of duty was at El Paso, Texas.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Just before going to press we learned of the death of Brig. Gen. Lorenzo W. Cooke, U.S.A., Feb. 15, 1915, at San Diego, Cal.

Brig. Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U.S.A., retired, father of Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d U.S. Inf., died at Wakefield, Mass., Feb. 17, 1915. He was born in Orrington, Me., July 4, 1839, and joined Company E, 6th Maine Volunteer Infantry, May 7, 1861, later serving as corporal and sergeant of that company until Jan. 2, 1864, when he was appointed a first lieutenant in the 77th U.S. Volunteer Colored Infantry. In May of that year he was promoted captain, and was honorably mustered out in November, 1866. During the war he was in the siege of Yorktown, in Hancock's Brigade, at Lee's Mills, Williamsburg; at the second Bull Run and Gettysburg. He received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, and that of major of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 23d U.S. Infantry July 28, 1866, and was promoted captain in 1878, major in 1898, and lieutenant colonel, 3d Infantry, in 1899. General Goodale was promoted colonel, 17th Infantry, in 1901, and was appointed brigadier general Feb. 23, 1905. General Goodale was retired at his own request Feb. 24, 1903, after forty years' service. Among other duties, after the Civil War, he was on the frontier and in the Indian country, and served in the Philippines in 1898. On his retirement from active service he made his home at Wakefield, Mass., where he lived until the time of his death. General Goodale since his retirement has taken a prominent part in the M.O.L.L.U.S., the Hooker Association of Massachusetts, and the McKinsley Post, G.A.R., of Boston, besides showing a continued interest in the many societies, military and civil, of which he was a member. "General Goodale," writes a correspondent, "leaves a host of friends in the Service and in civil life who respect his memory for the noble and unselfish life that he has lived and for the devoted performance of every duty. His life was one of continuous service for others and for his country."

Mrs. Ellen Mary McClellan, widow of Gen. George B. McClellan, U.S.A., died at Nice, France, Feb. 12, 1915. She was the daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Randolph Barnes Marcy, who had served with distinction in the war with Mexico and also in the Civil War, and married General McClellan in 1860. In the war General Marcy was the chief of staff for his son-in-law, then in command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. and Mrs. Mc-

Clellan, after the war, spent many years in foreign travel or residence and was especially fond of Italy. On their return to the United States he took an interest in politics and was elected Governor of New Jersey. General McClellan died at the family home in Orange on Oct. 29, 1885. Mrs. McClellan returned to Europe then and had long been living in Nice. Her last visit to this country was in 1910. She had not been in good health for the last two or three years. The immediate cause of her death was pleurisy. Her daughter, Mme. Desprez and her son-in-law, Mr. Desprez, French Minister in South America, were at her bedside. The body will be taken to New York. Mr. George B. McClellan, once Mayor of New York city, is a son of Mrs. McClellan.

Mrs. Mary A. Hanlon, mother of Mrs. Brodie, wife of Col. Alexander O. Brodie, U.S.A., retired, died at Hadfield, N.J., Jan. 29, 1915.

Chief Yeoman William Russell Hilliard, U.S.N., died at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 9, 1915.

Mrs. Jennie H. Ledbetter, mother of Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Aline C. Wemple, of Washington, D.C., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1915.

Mr. John Conley, father of Col. Louis D. Conley, 69th Inf., N.G.N.Y., died in New York city, Feb. 14, 1915, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Mrs. Ariana F. Wills, widow of Lieut. John H. Wills, 22d U.S. Inf., died at her home in Auburn, Ala., Feb. 10, 1915. She is survived by an only child, Cadet John H. Wills, Jr., now of the second class at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point.

Robert Auchmuty Wainwright, eldest son of Capt. Robert D. Wainwright, U.S.M.C., retired, and grandson of the late Col. Robert Auchmuty Wainwright, U.S.A., died at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11, 1915.

Mrs. Ada Ostrander Cushing, beloved mother of Mrs. G. C. Brant, wife of Lieut. G. C. Brant, 7th U.S. Cav., died suddenly at her home in New York city, Jan. 5, 1915.

Mr. James Buchanan Henry, aged eighty, a nephew of James Buchanan and his private secretary while Minister to Great Britain and President, died at Miami, Fla., Feb. 17, 1915. He is survived by his third wife and six sons. One son is in the Navy and one in the Army. The funeral of Mr. Henry will take place in Annapolis Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21.

John C. Coleman died at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Feb. 13, 1915, as a result of an accident. He was engaged in taking apart a detonating fuse when the contents exploded, the fragments of the fuse lacerating his forearm. Although the wound was not serious nor was there any considerable loss of blood, he died as a result of shock. Coleman had been for many years a trusted and valuable employee at the Proving Ground.

Capt. John A. J. Brooks, who was an acting master in the U.S. Navy, 1862-65, aged 106 years 2 months and 26 days, died on Feb. 13, 1915, in Jersey City, N.J. He was born Nov. 18, 1808, and was educated at William and Mary College. In his youth Captain Brooks went to sea on vessels engaged in the China trade. He was with the North Atlantic blockading squadron under Comdr. L. W. Goldsborough, of the cruiser Valley City. After the war he was employed by the John H. Starin Transportation Company. Until eleven months ago, Captain Brooks, who had never had a severe illness, was accustomed to walk from Jersey City, across Manhattan, and to South Brooklyn and back on visits to a niece.

Charles W. McFarland, for eighteen years captain and Q.M., 1st Inf., N.G. of Kansas, died at his home in Lawrence, Kas., on Jan. 31, 1915, at the age of fifty-nine years, after a brief illness. Captain McFarland was in the Kansas National Guard continuously from 1885 and has held many offices of trust therein. He is survived by his widow, Nellie N. McFarland.

Mrs. Emma Cecelia Willard, wife of Dr. J. H. Willard, formerly of the U.S. Army, and mother of Capt. Harry O. Willard, 5th U.S. Cav., died at her home, Lewistown, Mont., Feb. 6, 1915.

Bichloride of mercury caused the death on Jan. 1, 1915, of Comdr. Sergt. J. H. Newton, U.S.M.C., in Cavite, P.I., after a hard fight of three weeks against the accidentally administered poison. On Dec. 12 Sergeant Newton had on hand some bichloride with which he was going to wash his dog the following morning, but during the night he took some of the poison, mistaking it for medicine. This was his third trip to the islands. He leaves a wife and child in the United States.

Col. John Stevens McEwan, a Civil War veteran and formerly Assistant Adjutant General of New York under Governor David B. Hill, died suddenly in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1915. He was born in Scotland and served as first lieutenant and captain in the 7th N.Y. Artillery during the Civil War. He received the brevet of major of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious service during the war. He was appointed second lieutenant, 4th U.S. Artillery, Aug. 17, 1867, and was brevetted first lieutenant in 1867 for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., and captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cold Harbor. He resigned from the Army in 1872. He was also made a brevet colonel of New York Volunteers. He first joined the military service as a private of Company A, 10th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in 1861. He became major of the organization in July, 1877, and lieutenant colonel in 1879. He was appointed A.A.G. Jan. 1, 1880. Colonel McEwan was at one time chief clerk of the U.S. Senate for seven years, and served as secretary to Senator Hill at Washington, and presented to this state the bronze Hill medallion which adorns the walls of the Executive Chamber at Albany.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At a large dance given at Fort Huachuca, Feb. 12, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. De R. C. Cabell, 10th Cav., announced the engagement of their daughter, Agnes Elmer, to Midshipman Edouard Victor Isaacs, class of 1915, U.S. Naval Academy. The date for the wedding will be announced later.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Helen Elizabeth Cowles and Ensign Arnold Marcus, U.S.N., was made at a tea given on Feb. 9 in San Francisco by her grandmother, Mrs. James Marvin Cowles, and came as a complete surprise to the guests. Miss Cowles is a daughter of Paul Cowles, president of the Associated Press. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles, accompanied by Miss Cowles, will sail on Feb. 27 for the Philippines, where the latter's marriage is to take place. Ensign Marcus is on duty with the Asiatic Fleet.

On Jan. 16, 1915, at the home of the bride's parents, in Denver, Colo., Lieut. Burton Young Read, 11th U.S.

Cav., son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Read, and Miss Jessica Mary Kaye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Percival Kaye, were united in marriage.

Dr. Wade Hampton Frost, U.S. Public Health Service, and Miss Susan Haxall, were married at Exening, Va., Feb. 10, 1915.

Mrs. A. Wyness Couth, of London, England, announces the engagement of her daughter, Marjorie Roberta, to Lieut. J. Warren Weissheimer, 17th U.S. Inf.

Lieut. S. M. Walmsley, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Carmen Mabie were married at the Episcopal Cathedral in Manila, P.I., Dec. 21, 1914. They returned to Camp Stotsenburg after about ten days' spent in Baguio. They were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Zell and Lieut. and Mrs. Mooney for a few days until their quarters were ready for them.

Miss Mary Caroline de Raismes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emile J. de Raismes, formerly of Brooklyn, was married to Lieut. Joseph W. Allison, 13th Cav., U.S.A., at the home of her parents, in Elizabeth, N.J., Feb. 10, 1915. The Rev. Colin Campbell Walker, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony before an improvised altar of palms, narcissus and hyacinths. The Cavalry color, light orange yellow, was carried out in the house decorations with jonquills and ferns as a background. Miss de Raismes wore a gown of ivory white satin faille with a court train. The waist, which was of chiffon covered with old lace, was cut V neck. There was a full skirt with high waist line and corded girdle, and she wore a tulle veil with a cap effect edged with lace, and a wreath of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. Her bouquet was of bride roses with a shower of lilies of the valley. Miss Ella May Thomas, of Bridgeport, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Adele Birdsall, of Roselle, and Miss Constance Gray, of Brooklyn. They wore attractive frocks of white organdie, with full skirts, low neck and very short sleeves. Their girdles were of tiny yellow roses and they carried old-fashioned bouquets of sweetheart roses with a border of forget-me-nots and a lace paper frill. The two little flower girls were the Misses Charlotte and Helen de Raismes Hamilton, nieces of the bride, who wore white dotted Swiss and lace with yellow sashes, and carried baskets of daffodils and ferns. Lieutenant Allison's best man was Lieut. William Henry Holcombe and his usher Lieut. John Hill Carruth, both of the Engineer Corps, classmates of the groom and stationed in Washington. All wore full dress uniforms. After the ceremony there was a reception, at which were present the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. de Raismes and Mrs. Campbell T. Hamilton, mother and sister of the bride, received with the bridal party, the former wearing a handsome gown of black velvet and satin, while Mrs. Hamilton wore a gown of white lace with peach taffeta coat. The supper table held the bride's cake, surmounted by a prancing horse carrying the guidon of Lieutenant Allison's regiment and troop—13, C—and a border of small American flags. Around the cake was a guard composed of a dozen miniature West Point cadets, while across the table was a broad Army blue ribbon with a Cavalry stripe in the middle. Yellow jonquills and daffodils completed the decorations. Before her departure the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword and a toast was drunk to the couple by all the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Allison left for the Southwest where they will visit relatives of the groom in Louisiana, and then proceed to his station at Columbus, N.M. Among the guests at the reception were: Mr. Hippolyte A. de Raismes, Mrs. Edward Biddle, grandmother of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Biddle, Mrs. Edward B. Babcock, Mrs. R. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. St. Claire de Raismes, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. John A. de Raismes, Mrs. Thomas Hampton Thomas, of Bridgeport, Mrs. Percy Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph de Raismes, Miss Katherine Chetwood, Miss Edith Hillier, Miss Henrietta de Raismes, Miss Elise de Raismes, Miss Elizabeth Johnston, the Misses Biddle, Miss Clara Howes, Miss Hilary Thomas, Miss Marjorie Ruckman, Miss Anita de Raismes, Mrs. Hicks, John R. Hicks, the Misses Birdsall, Miss Margaret Hastings, Miss Isabel Halsey Brown, Miss Carita Leland Prevost, Miss Marguerite Parmelee, Miss Helen Parmelee, Raoul A. de Raismes, Edward H. Babcock, Joseph de Raismes, Jr., Horatio King Gray, Wilmerding Biddle, Robert Itherson Hicks, Norman Lee Johnson, Theodore Tyler Johnson, Warren Hastings. Major and Mrs. G. A. Youngberg, Corps of Engrs., now stationed at Charleston, S.C., and brother-in-law and sister of the bride were unable to attend.

A wedding of interest to a large circle of friends, both in Detroit and Washington, took place in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16, 1915, when Miss Katharine Page Leland, daughter of Mr. Frank Bruce Leland, became the bride of Mr. Wainwright Schroeder, of Washington, D.C., son of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schroeder. The ceremony took place in the house of the bride, No. 185 Burns avenue, the Rev. J. F. Fitch, Jr., officiating. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schroeder and Miss Sprah F. Schroeder.

Med. Dir. James Carroll Byrnes, U.S.N., retired, announces the engagement of his daughter, Sally Willoughby, to Mr. Lawrence Taliaferro Atkinson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Taliaferro Atkinson, of Norfolk, Va. The wedding is to take place in the spring.

Miss Florence Adele Hobley, sister of Lieut. Alfred H. Hobley, U.S.A., was married to Arthur Bancroft Cozzens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Cozzens, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Thomas Fee, 1500 President street, Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1915. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a gown of white silk lace and satin, and tulle veil caught with lilies of the valley, and carried an arm bouquet of long stem bridal roses. Her only attendant was Miss Alice Magee. Robert Magee was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Williams, of Calvary Church. A reception and wedding supper followed. Only the immediate members of the families were present. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens will reside at 76 Broad street, Newark, N.J.

One of the most prominent weddings in Pawtucket, R.I., in some time was that of Feb. 13, 1915, when Miss Margaret May Fuller, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Boutelle Fuller, and sister of Lieut. Francis R. Fuller, 20th U.S. Inf., became the bride of Harold Jackson Manchester, son of Benjamin B. Manchester, of Providence. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a very large number of guests, was performed at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, by the rector, Rev. Marion Iaw. Tasteful decorations of evergreen and flowers added to the beauty of the service. Previous to the ceremony, and while the guests were being seated an organ recital was given. At the conclusion the bridal party entered to the strains of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin,"



preceded by the full vested church choir, each wearing a pink rose. The bride was given in marriage by her father. The matron of honor was Mrs. S. E. Sternberger, of Cincinnati. The bride wore a handsome Callot model of imported Japanese silk crepe, heavily embroidered in a floral pattern, gracefully draped over deep cream satin. A court train of callot satin hung from the shoulders with over train of tulle. The bridal veil, which was fastened to the coiffure in cap effect, was formed from an exquisite piece of old rose point lace, an heirloom in her mother's family. She carried a shower of freesia. At the chancel rail the bride was met by the bridegroom. He was accompanied by his brother, Benjamin B. Manchester, as best man. The ushers were Richard J. Fink, William S. Sweet and Harold G. Adams, of Providence, and Lieut. Francis R. Fuller, U.S.A., of Governors Island, the bride's brother. Immediately following the marriage a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 109 High street. Here the many guests, including friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom, were received. Providence society was represented, while many arrived from a distance to attend. A similar decorative scheme to that which beautified the church adorned the rooms of the Fuller residence. Green boughs and branches of southern smilax mingled in the formation of graceful archways, while profusions of Japanese lilies blossomed on mantels and tables. The bridal party were assisted in receiving by their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Manchester and Mrs. Mary J. Newman, the bride's maternal grandmother.

Miss Mary Alberta Hinds, sister of Lieut. Col. Ernest Hinds, U.S.A., and of Comdr. A. W. Hinds, U.S.N., was married at Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 10, 1915, to Judge Joseph T. Lowry, of Emsley, Ala.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robert Pirley Venable Thornton, of Atlanta, Ga., were married Feb. 14, 1915, in Jacksonville, Fla., where Mrs. Thornton has been passing the winter. Comdr. and Mrs. Roper soon will return to Philadelphia, Pa., where the Commander is in charge of the Navy recruiting office. Both are Georgians by birth and have been friends for years. Mr. Herbert C. Pell, jr., of New York and Tuxedo, was best man, and Mrs. Arthur Kellogg, of Atlanta, was her sister's only attendant.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katharine Stuart Cramer, of Charlotte, N.C., and Mr. Paul Woodman, of San Francisco, Cal. Miss Cramer is the daughter of Mr. Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, N.C., class of 1888, U.S. Naval Academy, and is a sister of Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, jr., 15th Cav., U.S. Army. Miss Cramer is remembered as a guest at Annapolis in 1912 with her father, who was on the Board of Visitors that year; she has also been a frequent visitor at West Point prior to the graduation of her brother in 1913. Mr. Woodman is a graduate of Harvard, 1908, and is associated in business with his uncle, of the Bowers Rubber Company, in San Francisco. The wedding will probably take place in the spring.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 3d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Susan Cole, widow of Capt. Harry G. Cole, U.S.A., are to be married in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Daytona, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 20, 1915, by the pastor, the Rev. Robert McKay. Immediately after the ceremony Captain Lee and his bride will go to St. Augustine by automobile. Mrs. Cole, who has been a widow for several years, lives in F street Northwest, this city. Her popularity, especially in Army and Navy households, dates from her girlhood days, when she was Miss Susanne Fletcher.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. Robert R. Emmett, U.S.A., was among those on the golf links at Lakewood, N.J., on Feb. 14.

Col. and Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd, U.S.A., were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Feb. 15.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Marr, M.R.C., and Mrs. Marr have moved from 1922 I street, Washington, to 1815 F street.

Capt. and Mrs. James J. Meade, who have recently arrived in Washington from Philadelphia, Pa., have taken an apartment at 1829 California street.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Abele have returned to the Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., from a visit in Bridgeport, Conn.

Miss Florence Gheen, daughter of Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 18.

Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, wife of Surgeon Kite, U.S.N., has been at New Orleans for the Mardi Gras, and will go later to Pensacola for a visit.

Capt. William L. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard gave a dinner in their cottage in Kay street, Newport, R.I., Feb. 13.

Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., and Mrs. Vogelgesang gave a dinner at the War College, Newport, R.I., Feb. 13.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a daughter, Betty, on Feb. 12, 1915, at Fort Riley, Kas.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Armistead Batchelor on Feb. 10, 1915, at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Batchelor is a son of the late Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, jr., 24th U.S. Inf.

Major Morton J. Henry, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Henry, was among the passengers on the Cunard liner Lusitania, which left Liverpool, England, Feb. 13, for New York.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke and Mrs. Brooke, Brig. Gen. Martin Hardin and Mrs. Hardin, Rear Admiral George F. Winslow and Mrs. Winslow and Col. Otto Hein and Mrs. Hein are in St. Augustine, Fla.

Miss Helen Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Nash, of Syracuse, N.Y., and niece of Mrs. A. L. Parmerter, is visiting Col. and Mrs. Parmerter at the Ontario, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Martha Hughes, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Neil Ernest Nichols, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., Feb. 9, 1915. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. Hughes and the late Comdr. Edward M. Hughes, U.S.N.

Miss Annette McCartney, daughter of the late Comdr. Charles McCartney, U.S.N., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Cragin, of Philadelphia, at their winter home, "Rese d'Ete," Palm Beach, Fla., where she is being extensively entertained.

Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff; Mrs. Menoher, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A.; Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Major William J. Glasgow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieut. Edwin P. Parker, U.S.A., received the guests at the hop given in the administration building at Fort Myer, Va., on Feb. 11.

Mrs. Donaldson, wife of Major Thomas Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., is at the Toronto, Washington.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Blumel, 8th U.S. Inf., on Nov. 30, 1914, at Manila, P.I.

Mrs. Kent Robottom, wife of Ensign Robottom, U.S.N., is spending several weeks with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, in Washington.

Miss Louise Clark, debutante daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark, was hostess at a luncheon of fourteen covers in Washington on Feb. 16.

Col. Charles E. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Woodruff sailed for the Bermudas on Wednesday, Feb. 17, to remain until the wintry weather is over.

A daughter, Claudia Paxton Barleon, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Barleon, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 12, 1915.

Mrs. George L. Smith, wife of Lieut. Comdr. George L. Smith, is visiting friends in and around New York before sailing for Bermuda on the 24th.

A son, William David Halsey, was born to P.A. Surg. W. Howard Halsey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Halsey at Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 2, 1915.

Mrs. Theodor Porter, wife of Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N., is in Greenfield, Mass. Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N., was in Newport, R.I., this week on business.

Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Judge entertained at luncheon on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at their K street home, Washington, D.C., in honor of Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

First Lieut. Alden M. Graham, U.S. Cav., who was tried by G.C.M. at Fort Logan, Colo., recently, charged with neglect of duty as officer in charge of prisoners, was acquitted.

Lieut. C. F. Russell, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the O'Brien, now building at Cramp's shipyard. Lieut. and Mrs. Russell have taken a suite at the Colonial Apartments, Eleventh and Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg, stationed at present in Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where Lieutenant Raborg is aide-de-camp to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, will remain in San Antonio for several weeks after General Bliss goes to Washington.

Mrs. Lawrence L. Bruff, widow of Colonel Bruff, U.S.A., of the Ordnance Department, and Miss Natalie S. Barnes, of Bryn Mawr, are spending several weeks at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they are the guests of Major and Mrs. W. H. Hay. They are en route to Panama, sailing via New Orleans Feb. 20.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Christian, U.S.A., entertained at Fort McKinley on Jan. 8 with a large reception in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett. The receiving hours were from five to seven, during which time there was a concert by the combined bands of the 13th Infantry and 8th Cavalry. Those assisting Mrs. Christian were Mesdames Ireland, Crain, Schmidt and Van Horne and the Misses Frances and Alice Christian and Elizabeth Crain.

In memory of the victims of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, memorial services were held in the parish house of St. Paul's Chapel, in Vesey street, New York city, Feb. 15, 1915, under the auspices of the Col. John Jacob Astor Camp, United Spanish War Veterans. Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., retired, was among the speakers. At fifteen minutes after nine, the time of the Maine disaster, the lights were dimmed and taps sounded.

A son, James Hamilton Cruse, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Fred T. Cruse, 5th U.S. Field Art., at Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 12, 1915. The boy is a grandson of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, of the Quartermaster Corps, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. V. Hinds, of the U.S. Field Artillery. He was named James after the late Midshipman James T. Cruse, brother of Lieutenant Cruse, who lost his life as the result of an explosion on the U.S. battleship Georgia in July, 1907.

Mrs. J. M. Fulton and children and Mrs. H. D. Moore are at the Hotel Astor for a few days this week, en route to the Panama Canal Zone, where they will join Captain Fulton, U.S.A., who has been transferred from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Colon, where they will be for the present. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., retired, is in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days. Also Major Leroy T. Hillman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hillman, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. W. Yates, U.S.A., Rear Admiral William W. Kimball, U.S.N., and Major James F. Hall, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

A mysterious "Lieutenant Fleming, U.S.A.," is wanted by the police of Norfolk, Va., because his check was no good. His transaction in Norfolk was with the Stieff Piano Company. "Lieutenant Fleming" purchased a piano. He paid for it with a check for \$450, signed P. B. Fleming, sr. It was on a national bank of Orange, N.J. The amount was not only perforated, but it was apparently certified by the cashier and the memorandum in red, "D 135," appeared on one corner. "Lieutenant Fleming" said at the salesrooms of the Stieff Piano Company that he was an Army engineer and was at work at Williamsburg, Va. He wanted the piano shipped there, and as soon as possible. The price of the piano was \$435, so he took the balance in cash.

"Cordial literary appreciations of the admirable life of General Grant by our gifted and popular fellow townsman, Gen. Charles King," says the Milwaukee Sentinel, "continue to fall in from a pleased and discerning press. We have in these columns contributed our own modest quota of praise for the General's biographical chef d'œuvre, and did the best we could to cover the field. But it seems we omitted to note an interesting and hitherto undetected anatomical deficiency in our friend the General which has not escaped the vigilant eye of our religious Chicago contemporary, The Advance. To quote: 'General King, who lost his sword arm fighting the Indians, has found the pen mightier than the sword and has written this book with a soldier's enthusiasm for a soldier-hero. It is good reading for either boys or adults. There are portions of this book which were difficult to write, but we think it is well done.' That General King has 'lost his sword arm' is news to us, and a great scoop for the Chicago paper. The General certainly appeared to our perhaps hasty inspection to have the usual complement of arms and legs when he last called. How he has managed all these years to conceal the loss of his sword arm from the knowledge of his wide circle of friends and acquaintance in Milwaukee is a mystery. Fortunately the Indians allowed him to retain his pen arm, and thus to continue to wield the implement which the Chicago paper remarks with much originality is the mightier of the two. We offer our sincere, if belated, condolences on the loss of that arm. It was too bad of the Indians. Why is an Indian, anyhow?"

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arthur W. Yates are registered at the New Willard, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter left Washington Feb. 13 for a trip to Florida.

Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, wife of Colonel O'Neil, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge party of five tables at her apartment at the Westmoreland in Washington.

The Washington Post for Sunday, Feb. 14, publishes a charming picture of Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler, wife of Captain Fechteler, U.S.N., and their three daughters.

Major and Mrs. Robert E. L. Michie were dinner hosts in Washington on Feb. 12. Others giving dinners on that date were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oswald H. Ernst.

The Washington Post for Feb. 12 publishes a picture of Mrs. Horace G. Macfarland, wife of Commander Macfarland, U.S.N.

Mrs. Charles T. Hutchins, wife of Rear Admiral Hutchins, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess in Washington on Feb. 13.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will go to the Canal Zone the latter part of February to inspect the troops and fortifications there.

Mrs. York Noel, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is the house guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. James B. Adams at their Connecticut avenue residence in Washington. Mrs. Noel is a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Kirkland, U.S.N.

Miss Lillian Hathaway Mearns, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. A. Mearns, retired, was a guest at the Dolly Madison breakfast at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 15.

Major Conrad E. Koerber, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and his small son have arrived in Washington from Texas City and joined Major Koerber's mother, Mrs. E. A. Koerber, at the Woodley.

Mrs. Augustin Derby, who was the guest of her mother, Mrs. George A. Converse, widow of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., in Washington, returned to her home in Rye, N.Y., on Feb. 14.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, spoke Feb. 19 at Boston to the N.E. Association of Commercial Engineers. Topic, "The U.S. Army Man as a Constructing Engineer."

P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. John H. Knapp are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son in Washington on Feb. 14. The child is a grandson of Major Gen. and Mrs. William L. Marshall and of Capt. and Mrs. John J. Knapp.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske were dinner hosts in Washington Feb. 15, entertaining the Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, Senator and Mrs. Martine, Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., and Miss Fiske.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. F. Ristine, U.S.A., and Jane, who have recently returned from the Philippines, have taken quarters at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. While Lieutenant Ristine is with the 23d Infantry at Texas City, Mrs. Ristine, Jane and Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Ristine's mother, will live in the garrison.

A Senate bill authorizing the State Department to deliver to Capt. P. H. Uberroth and Gunner Carl Johannson, both of the Revenue Cutter Service, watches tendered to them by the Canadian government for bravery in saving the lives of the crew of the wrecked British schooner "S. A. Fownes, Dec. 16, 1910, was passed by the House Feb. 10 and now goes to the President to sign.

Col. George S. Young, 21st U.S. Inf., is stopping at Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal. He was one of the 600 passengers on the Great Northern, the first passenger steamer to make the trip from Philadelphia to Los Angeles via Panama Canal, arriving at the California port Feb. 10. Colonel Young is an old friend of Gen. E. D. Dimmick, father of F. M. Dimmick, lessee and manager of the Clark. Hotel Clark is a popular hostelry among Army and Navy men.

The Acting Commandant and Mrs. William P. Wooten, assisted by Mrs. Jordan, wife of Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, U.S.A.; Mrs. Reinecke, wife of Lieut. Paul S. Reinecke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Newcomer, wife of Francis K. Newcomer, U.S.A., received the guests at the hop given at the Officers' Club at Washington Barracks on Feb. 12. The hop room was artistically decorated with flags and palms, and the U.S. Engineer band played for the dancing.

The annual Dolly Madison breakfast given by the Woman's National Democratic League at Rauscher's in Washington on Feb. 15 brought together a brilliant assemblage of women. Among those present were Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Thomas Wood, Mrs. William F. Halsey, Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. William C. Harillee, Mrs. Francis Nash, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Mrs. Edward Eberle, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Horace MacFarland and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack.

First Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 7th U.S. Cav., who was recently tried by G.C.M. at Trinidad, Colo., on the charge of intoxication when in uniform and in the presence of civilians and enlisted men, was found guilty. He was sentenced to be placed at the foot of the lineal list of first lieutenants of Cavalry and to remain there for a period of one year. Lieutenant Rogers at the time of his offense was connected with the 11th Cavalry and stationed in the strike district of Colorado. He is now with his regiment in the Philippines.

Miss Natalie Emelie Winslow, daughter of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., christened the torpedoblast destroyer Winslow, which was launched at the Cramp shipyard at Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 11. The destroyer is named after Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, U.S.N., who commanded the Kearsarge during the Civil War and who was a first cousin of Rear Admiral Cameron Winslow's father. Rear Admiral Winslow and Miss Winslow left Philadelphia for New York on Feb. 12, where they are at the Hotel Gotham for a brief stay.

At the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, held Feb. 11, 1915, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N.; vice-commander, Major Joseph M. Heller, U.S.V.; surgeon, Major George J. Newgarden, U.S.A.; judge advocate, Capt. Richard J. Donnelly, U.S.V.; secretary and treasurer, Comdr. Henry H. Barroll, U.S.N.; vice-commander general for the District of Columbia, Capt. B. C. Bryan, U.S.N. The Commandery passed a resolution of thanks to the former commander, Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., who has for so long a period exercised the office of commander of this Commandery, and also their regrets that circumstances were such that he could no longer accept the election to that office.



Capt. Guy Palmer, 6th Cav., was among recent arrivals at Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Clyde Gray West entertained at a large tea at her home in Washington, assisted by Mrs. William N. Richardson, jr., Tuesday.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., was the guest of honor in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 12, at the dinner of the Philip H. Sheridan Camp, Sons of Veterans.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, of Portland, Ore., have had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. Ristine and Jane, who were en route from the Philippine Islands.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fiske entertained the Ambassador of Japan and Viscountess Chinda at dinner in Washington Feb. 15.

Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kellam, stationed at Pettit Barracks, P.I., have the addition of a son in their family, Frederick C. A. Kellam, 3d, born Dec. 27, 1914.

Mrs. Charles H. Poor and her daughter, Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon in Washington on Feb. 12.

Asst. Surg. N. M. McClelland, M.R.C., and Mrs. McClelland have given up their apartment at Falkstone Courts, Washington, and are at 621 Nineteenth street for the remainder of the winter.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Read have had as their guests for a fortnight Lieut. and Mrs. Burton Read, U.S.A. Miss Margaret Read, their debutante daughter, who was operated on for appendicitis on Jan. 26, is rapidly convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell Graef will give a dance on Feb. 25 in Washington for their nieces, the Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat, daughters of Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., and for Miss Blanchard Scott, daughter of Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson entertained at her quarters in Columbus Barracks, Ohio, with a bridge and tea in honor of Mrs. John E. Townes, a bride of the post. There were four tables, additional guests coming in for tea. Mrs. Ira Austin Smith and Mrs. Marshall Randol served tea and ices.

Among those giving dinners in Washington on Feb. 11 were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, who had fourteen guests dining with them at the Army and Navy Club; Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, who also entertained at the Army and Navy Club for twenty-eight guests, and Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the H. P. Snyder Manufacturing Company of Little Falls, N.Y., Mr. E. H. Teall was elected a director, and at a subsequent meeting of the directors he was elected vice-president of the company. Mr. Teall is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1907. He resigned from the Service as first lieutenant, 26th Infantry, July 1, 1913.

In honor of Mrs. Wisser, Mrs. George Markley Apple, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, gave an auction bridge Feb. 2. Mrs. Rice won the first prize, a picture, and Mrs. Reichmann the second, a picture, and Mrs. Howell a Delft plate; Mrs. Wisser, as guest of honor, a hand-embroidered towel. Others present were Mesdames Bailey, Forsyth, Hunt, Mapes, Willard, Higgins, King, Vele, Simpson, Burnett, Phillips, Fales, Carey, Harris, Cusan, Pillow, McCasky, Cassels, Parker, Deshon, McKinley, Everett, Neal, Whitsell, Pridgen, O'Shea.

"Capt. Frank O. Whitlock, U.S.A., with Mrs. Whitlock and children," says the Free Press and Times of Burlington, Vt., "arrived at Fort Ethan Allen Feb. 10, and has been assigned to the command of Troop D, 2d Cavalry. For some six years Captain Whitlock has been on duty at the Canal Zone. It is understood that he is an enthusiastic horseman and polo player, which will be good news to those who are interested in this game, now so well played at Fort Ethan Allen. Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock are no strangers here, the family having been guests at the Barber farm in Underhill two summers ago."

"The quarters of Capt. and Mrs. George T. Perkins, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, were radiant Jan. 30," says the Leavenworth Times, "with beautiful flowers and ferns on the occasion of their buffet supper for sixty guests given in compliment to Col. George F. Landers, C.A.C., and Mrs. Landers, and also for a number of special officers of the field class at the garrison. In compliment to the Army corps to which the honor guest is attached, the decorations were entirely in red. Baskets filled with the roses were placed in all of the rooms and the mantels were banked with ferns, on which rested miniature cannon. The supper table in the dining room was beautifully arranged with a tall basket overflowing with red roses and ferns and the lights were all shaded in red. The hostesses here were Mesdames E. D. Lysle, Parker Hitt, A. T. Smith and Miss Helen Phelps. Capt. and Mrs. Perkins in entertaining their guests had the assistance of Mesdames O. W. B. Farr, R. H. Hearn, Louis M. Nuttman, Paul Hayne, jr., Pegram Whitworth, H. L. Landers and C. C. Billingslea."

Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 26th U.S. Inf., and Pvt. Ralph Ramp, of the Machine-gun Company of the same regiment, risked their lives Feb. 6 during the gale that blew over Galveston Bay and rescued Pvt. R. W. Kendall, of the Machine-gun Company of the 23d U.S. Infantry, and Artificer B. F. Shene, Co. K, 23d Inf. The latter were in a small sailboat, which had capsized during the blow. The two soldiers had considerable trouble holding on to the capsized boat. Gradually the waves battered the home-made craft to pieces. The men were about four miles from Texas City and on a line between Texas City and Bolivar. When Lieutenant Williams was informed of the capsizing he got into a small rowboat with Private Ramp, his orderly, after attaching a small portable motor on the rear end of the flat-bottomed skiff. It was with great difficulty that the boat made headway and that the men were finally located. About four miles from Texas City the two rescuers found Private Kendall desperately clinging to a board, with only his head above the cold water and about half conscious when rescued and taken from the water. Lieutenant Williams's coat was torn nearly to shreds by the half-crazed man. As there was no other alternative, Lieutenant Williams forced Kendall's head under the water for a minute or so in order to make him manageable. He was then dragged into the boat. Kendall was taken to the field hospital of the 23d Infantry. Lieutenant Williams and Private Ramp then started out in the same little craft to rescue Shene. They found him near the end of the Texas City dyke, about four miles from Texas City, lying on the beach. It was learned that he had swum and floated about two miles from the scene of the wreck. He was in a greatly exhausted condition and was suffering from exposure, and was landed at Texas City and taken in a litter to the hospital. Both men recovered.

Ensign James H. Strong, U.S.N., has arrived at the War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. William R. White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White left Newport, R.I., Feb. 18, for New York.

A daughter, Elizabeth Lyon Martin, was born Feb. 5, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Truby C. Martin, 1st F.A.

The Washington Post for Feb. 13 publishes a picture of Miss Annie B. Mallison, sister of Comdr. George Mallison, U.S.N., who was a visitor in Washington, D.C., last week.

Mrs. John Strong Abbott, wife of Lieutenant Abbott, U.S.N., is spending the remainder of the winter with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Rhein, at 38 East Sixty-first street, New York.

Col. and Mrs. Harry F. Hodges gave an informal dance and supper for their debutante daughter, Miss Alma Louise Hodges, at their Massachusetts avenue residence in Washington on Feb. 16.

Col. Robert M. Thompson has returned to Palm Beach, Fla., from Miami, where he went to see that his houseboat, The Everglades, was in readiness for Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, 3d, who have leased it for their wedding journey.

Col. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shanks had as their dinner guests Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. H. J. Hirsch, Major and Mrs. W. H. Bertsch, Miss Bertsch, Miss Swift, Captain Griffin, Lieutenant Walker and Miss Shanks.

Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been assigned to duty as an inspector-instructor with the N.G.N.Y., has reported for duty. He will, it is understood, be assigned with the 13th Coast Artillery command, stationed in Brooklyn.

Mrs. T. O. Murphy and Miss Murphy have joined Major Murphy at Douglas, Ariz., after spending several months in Galveston awaiting the return of the 5th Brigade, and expect to remain there as long as the troops stay, having taken a house at 1157 Twelfth street.

Mrs. York Noël, of Brooklyn, N.Y., will be for a short time the guest of Admiral and Mrs. J. Dexter Adams, and later the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark and of other naval friends in Washington. After completing an extensive Southern trip she will return to her home in Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. Noël is the daughter of the late Admiral Kirkland, U.S.N.

Captain Erdmann, commander of the German cruiser Bluecher, who was among those rescued during the battle between British and German squadrons in the North Sea on Jan. 25, when the Bluecher was destroyed, died at Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1915, from pneumonia. His illness was due to exposure suffered when the Bluecher was sunk. Captain Erdmann was one of the greatest gunnery authorities in the German navy.

The Washington Post in a recent issue says of a concert given by the Monday Morning Musical Club in the ballroom of the Willard: "Mrs. W. H. Noble, a member of the club, was a soloist. In the 'Romance' of Wieniawski Mrs. Noble proved herself both forceful and an artist. Her tone is full of vigor yet mellow, and her shading was very lovely. She also gave 'Canzonetta' (D'Ambrosia), and as an encore the 'Humoreske of Dvorjak.'"

Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten, U.S.A., were dinner hosts at Washington Barracks Feb. 12, having as their guests Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, Major and Mrs. Joseph Tracy, Major and Mrs. James Woodruff, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Mears, Miss Alice Shepard, Miss Scott, Lieut. Frederick S. Skinner, U.S.A., and Lieut. Brehon B. Somervell, U.S.A. They later attended the hop at the Officers' Club. and Col. and Mrs. Clarence A. Stedman.

#### CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Alabama—Henry Dunn, alternate, University.  
Colorado—Paul W. George, Leadville; Franklin Brennan, alternate, Leadville.  
Illinois—Walter G. Farrell, alternate, 458 Belmont avenue, Chicago; Coleman Hoffman, alternate, 403 East 115th street, Chicago; Henry W. Wajnowski, alternate, 2711 East Eighty-third street, Chicago.  
Indiana—Grant A. Schlicher, alternate, East Chicago.  
Louisiana—William L. Kay, jr., alternate, Monroe.  
Michigan—Frederic deP. Townsend, alternate, Negaunee; Gwendell B. Newman, alternate, St. Louis.  
Missouri—Gustave Reuther, alternate, Columbia; Joseph A. Wettendorf, alternate, Boonville.  
New York—William J. Dobbins, alternate, 13 West Thirty-third street, New York city.  
North Dakota—R. W. Hubbell, alternate, Hettinger; Samuel D. Sturgis, Fargo.  
Ohio—Fred M. Broda, alternate, Canton.  
Pennsylvania—Clark C. Altman, Uniontown; John E. Wright, alternate, Connellsville; Lawrence E. Davidson, alternate, Uniontown; William W. Wagner, 2d, alternate, 2506 Richmond street, Philadelphia.  
Virginia—William A. Callaway, alternate, Norwood.  
West Virginia—Louis W. Jefferson, Wheeling.

The friends of Col. W. J. Nicholson, U.S.A., who was recently relieved from the command of the 2d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and ordered attached to the 5th Cavalry, are anxious to have it understood that the change was due to an altercation Colonel Nicholson had with the owner of an automobile at Burlington, whose reckless chauffeur endangered the life of Mrs. Nicholson while she was riding in a carriage with others. The horses were badly frightened, but the Colonel's driver was able to manage them so that they did not run away, but the shock to Mrs. Nicholson was very great and she felt quite ill after it was over. We are informed that the inspector sent to inquire into the affair did not consider the complaint made against Colonel Nicholson as worthy of notice and recommended that the matter be dropped; a recommendation the War Department did not see fit to act upon. A correspondent, in speaking of the relief of Colonel Nicholson, says: "He is the finest type of Cavalry officer. His regiment was proud to feel that as commanding officer he was all that a man should be, honorable, just, kindly to all, generous and most dignified in every situation. During the year of his command of the 2d Cavalry the post became most popular to all classes of civilians and a new impression of the Army was given to outsiders. Fort Ethan Allen became a center to which the people came in crowds to witness wholesome, manly sports and soldierly exhibitions.

Enough cannot be said on this subject to show the regard in which Colonel Nicholson is held by all who have known him well."

#### PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Interest in military movements during the past week has been overshadowed by the attention directed to the attempts of the Germans to close the British Channel to commerce, subjecting neutral as well as belligerent vessels to destruction by submarines and torpedoes. An account of this will be found elsewhere.

There has been an ominous silence during the past week in the usual reports that come from Petrograd of Russian successes in the eastern theater of war. This confirms the reports that have come from Berlin of important victories of the armies of Germany with the capture of 50,000 to 64,000 prisoners, with a corresponding loss of the material of war by the armies of the Czar. Whatever allowance is to be made for exaggeration—and we have found the German official reports on the whole the most reliable of any we receive—it is obvious that the Russians have received a serious setback and have been obliged to withdraw from East Poland upon their lines of defense further to the east. The Russians seem to be lacking in the department of security and information, they are deficient in trained officers, and it is difficult to understand where they can obtain arms and munitions of war to make good the enormous waste of material entailed by active operations under present conditions. The alert German, with his thorough organization, his more complete equipment, and his greater capacity for quick movement, has worsened the more sluggish Slav.

In spite of discouraging weather conditions the Germans succeeded in a flank movement against the right wing of the Russian forces east of Tilsit, which was in the nature of a surprise. They have attempted to cut the main line of railroad connecting Petrograd with Berlin by way of Eydtkunnen and Wirballen. The Russians have two other lines of railroad connecting with their sources of supply, but the success of a German movement against their right south of Tilsit, as well as against their left, compelled a withdrawal to their line of defense and permitted the repossession by the Germans of Eastern Prussia. As early as Feb. 11 the Russians discovered that the Germans had concentrated a heavy force in East Prussia, especially in the direction of Wilkowyski and Lych and Angustowa, some twenty-five miles to the east of Lych. The activity of the German army, reinforced by recruits, troops transported from the western frontier, and reserves from Central Germany, led to the withdrawal of the Russians from the Masurian Lakes eastward toward their frontier. The Russians had observed the concentration of the Germans and their withdrawal from other positions, but do not appear to have noted the full significance of the Germans' seizure of the initiative. The movements of both parties were greatly hindered by the deep snow.

The Russians at last accounts had evacuated East Prussia except near Lych and fallen back in North Poland. The Germans announcing their occupation of Plock, fifty miles northwest of Warsaw.

British military men and the newspaper correspondents in Petrograd refer to the Muscovite movement as a strategic retirement to the fortified line which lies along the Neimen river, through Kovno and Lomza and thence southwest to the fortress of Novo Georgeievsk, but it is a strategic movement forced upon the Germans and entirely satisfactory to them. Russia's heavy reserve of men is being drawn upon to reinforce their retreating line and check if possible the attempt of the Germans to advance on a front of 200 miles across the Russian provinces of Vilna and Grodno. They are reported to have been checked by the Russians within twelve miles of Grodno. Part of the fierce fighting during the German advance movement was under the eye of the Emperor, who, in a telegram to his Chancellor, declared that the new troops behaved as admirably as the old Eastern troops. Neither the fierce cold, the deep snow, the bottomless roads, nor the tenacity of the enemy was able to check their victorious course. He reports that the German losses were small.

The Russians can have small hopes now of success in their siege of Przemyśl, the underground fortress in Galicia which has for five months resisted their attacks, keeping open communication with the outside world by aeroplanes changing their route each day to avoid Russian attacks and flying high.

In the Carpathians heavy fighting continued, the Russians yielding. In Bukovina the Austrians, with their German supports, are pushing across the country. They have occupied Kolomea, in Galicia, about sixteen miles north of the Bukovina frontier. It is again reported—this time officially—that they are in possession of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina.

The Russians have been compelled to withdraw from southern Bukovina, but appear to have retired in good order and with comparatively little loss. Czernowitz was evacuated after midnight, Feb. 17. The mountain paths were followed in the Russian retreat, and also tracks which are used only by summer tourists. The men often had to march in four feet of snow. Austrian Tyrolean troops harassed the marching troops from the mountain sides by their fire, and when possible loosening pieces of rock on to them.

Artillery engagements in Poland and West Galicia have been varied by some heavy fighting.

The Russians claim to have sunk in the Black Sea a Turkish transport laden with provisions.

London reports that the Allies in the hope of relieving the pressure on the Russians have taken the offensive along the western line, and although the French and German accounts differ as to the result of this, it is believed that the French and British have been able to make gains at some points, which had been maintained up to the date of the report, Feb. 18. The French claim to have captured 100 meters of trenches in the forest of Melacourt. Belgium has witnessed lively artillery actions and German mortars have suffered some injury from the French artillery. Operations have been active from the sea to the Lys River, which joins the Scheldt at Ghent. The Germans appear to be still determined to break through to the sea at this point.

Nieuport, Ypres and other towns have been under bombardment during the week, and there has been more or less activity at different points from the sea to Switzerland.

The London United Service Gazette exultingly says: "The extraordinary response to the recruiting appeals which we have witnessed during the past six months has knocked the bottom out of the conscriptionist propaganda, and the croakers who were, prior to August last, disturb-



ing our sleep o' nights by harrowing prophecies of what would happen to Britain if the Germans decided to attack us, are now hiding their diminished heads and regretting that they ever participated in such an un-English campaign. It is clearly proved that voluntary service is still the Briton's characteristic, and when danger threatens he rallies to the flag as his forefathers did before him without any driving being needed."

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 779.)

A second large combined French and British air raid was made on the Germans along the Belgian coast on Feb. 16, and all of the forty airmen returned successfully to the lines of the Allies. The official statement concerning the air raid says: "The air operations of the naval wing against the Bruges, Ostend and Zeebrugge district were continued Feb. 16. Forty aeroplanes and seaplanes bombarded Ostend, Middelkerke, Ghisteltes and Zeebrugge. Bombs were dropped on the heavy batteries situated on the east and west sides of Ostend, on gun positions at Middelkerke, on transport wagons on the Ostend-Ghistelles road, on the mole at Zeebrugge to widen the breach damaged in former attacks, on the locks at Zeebrugge, on barges outside Blankenberghe, and on trawlers outside Zeebrugge. Eight French aeroplanes assisted the naval machines by making vigorous attacks on the Ghistelles aerodrome, this effectively preventing German aircraft from cutting off our machines. It is reported that good results were obtained. Instructions always are issued to confine attacks to points of military importance, and every effort is made by the flying officers to avoid dropping bombs or any residential portions of towns." The day was bright and clear, conditions being more favorable for a raid than last week.

The Russian Admiralty on Feb. 11 issued the following statement: "On Feb. 8 our torpedo-boat destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded three of the Turkish batteries at Trebizond and wrecked them. Other heavy damage was done there. Our warships later destroyed two bridges in the region of Platana, and a third to the west of Rizo. In the course of its operations the Russian fleet sank more than fifty of the enemy's sailing ships."

The German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, one of the five warships still at large, has succeeded in sinking several British ships in South American waters. The German steamship Holger arrived at Buenos Ayres Feb. 18 and landed ninety-one of the crew and fifty-one passengers from the British steamship Highland Brae, forty-seven of the crew of the British steamship Potero, twenty-six of the crew of the British steamship Hemisphere and fifty-six men who were aboard two sailing vessels. All the vessels were sunk by the Kronprinz Wilhelm. During the months of January and February the Kronprinz Wilhelm has been operating on the northern coast of Brazil. She may have succeeded in sinking other ships.

The German submarine U-2 on Feb. 10 attempted to torpedo the British steamship Laertes, which arrived at Ymuiden Feb. 11 from Java. The vessel escaped by adroit maneuvers and fast steaming. When attacked the vessel was flying the Dutch flag. The attack on the Laertes was made while the vessel was steaming between the Meuse lightship and Schouwen Bank. The submarine while on the surface fired several shells, which damaged the steamship's funnel, compass and upper deck. As this did not induce the captain to stop the submarine made an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the steamship. The Laertes when challenged by the submarine was proceeding without showing her nationality. When asked to stop the vessel flew the Dutch flag, but this did not prevent the Germans, according to the ship's officers, from firing on the steamship and attempting to sink her. The captain of the Laertes says he flew the Dutch flag in order to save the crew, which consisted of subjects of neutral states, including those of China and Norway.

The French Ministry of Marine issued the following official communication on Feb. 17: "The French steamship Ville de Lille, belonging to the Compagnie Navigation des Bateaux a Vapeur du Nord, from Cherbourg to Dunkirk, sighted the German submarine U-16 near the lighthouse at Barfleur at half-past one o'clock Feb. 16. The Ville de Lille endeavored to escape, but was outspeeded by the submarine, men from which boarded her and gave the crew ten minutes to leave in the ship's boats. Then they sank the Ville de Lille by bombs placed in her interior. The U-16 headed for a Norwegian steamship, but sank out of sight when a division of French torpedo-boats from Cherbourg appeared on the horizon."

A German submarine on Feb. 17 sank the British steam collier Dulwich twenty miles northwest of Cape de la Heve, and without warning sent a torpedo into the collier's side. Twenty-two of the crew were saved by launching their small boats and were later picked up by the French destroyer Arquebuse and were landed at Havre. Seven others of the crew, after a day and a night in an open boat in stormy seas, landed at Fecamp and are in a serious condition in the English Hospital there. Two of the crew are missing. Captain Hunter, of the Dulwich, states that the submarine made no attempt to save lives, and that while his men were leaving the Dulwich they saw the periscope of the submarine which had dealt the blow standing off, after having shot the torpedo, and apparently, he states, her officers were enjoying the spectacle of the endangered merchant crew trying to save their lives.

Judge Alton B. Parker has accepted the invitation to become honorary vice-president of the National Security League, which had been transmitted to him by Gen. Francis V. Greene, U.S.V. In his letter of acceptance he expresses full sympathy with the object of the league as outlined in its report, and adds: "I am gratified to learn from you that its promoters are animated by the sentiment which prompted the Secretary of War to say, only the other day, that the question of national defense should be approached in a non-partisan and purely scientific spirit." The League has opened permanent headquarters at 25 Pine street, New York. The league has decided to support in every legitimate manner possible the plans recommended by Secretary of War Garrison for the more efficient organization of the Regular Army. Ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who is chairman of the Army Committee, has appointed a subcommittee to make a report of the Army situation. This committee is made up of Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, U.S.A., retired, Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, F. S. Huidekoper and Col. William C. Church.

In an address at New Haven on the Monroe Doctrine, ex-President Taft admitted that the United States could not protest if Germany attacked Canada during the present war, but said that this country would have a right to order Germany out of Canada after the war closed in case Germany refused to budge. The Monroe Doctrine, so far as it applies to the republics of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, Mr. Taft said, is now never likely to be pressed, first, because they have reached such a point that they are able to protect themselves against any European interference, and, second, because they are so remote from us that a violation of the doctrine with respect to them would be little harmful to our interest and safety. Nothing in the Monroe Doctrine requires us to bring about peace in Mexico. If we are forced to intervene it will be justified because we have a right to object to a condition of anarchy in a country immediately adjoining ours, so long continued as to become an international nuisance.

The band of the 30th U.S. Infantry, under Chief Musician W. J. Stannard, gave a highly successful benefit concert for the Champlain Valley Hospital in the theater of Plattsburg Feb. 11. "No sooner had Director Stannard, of the band, tapped his baton for the opening number, a march, 'Gipsyland,' and the strains in perfect harmony filled every nook of the theater," says the Press of Plattsburg, "than the 1,500 people present at once knew that here was a concert band, professional, trained and perfected. Selection followed selection, the audience sitting in rapt silence until the closing measure, when a storm of applause greeted the musicians."

Secretary Garrison on Feb. 15 made public an official cabled report from Panama concerning the fight that took place Feb. 14 between American soldiers and civilians who were fired upon by a Panama mob and policemen. The official version describes the situation as one attributed to the "carnival spirit entirely," and without display of animus by the soldiers. It says: "Americans, both soldiers and civilians, fired on by Panama police and mob with Remington rifles with bayonets fixed with high-powered cartridges and pistols. Few soldiers took small .22-caliber target rifles from nearby gallery Tenderloin and fired few shots. Immediately disarmed by Lieutenant Edgerly, who turned them over to the police. Panama national officials, as soon as they arrived, aided in every way, as well as local officials."

## THE ARMY.

S.O., FEB. 18, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Leave fourteen days granted Major Edwin D. Bricker, O.D., upon relief from present duties.

First Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 18th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Military Prison, for duty.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 12, 1915.

Advancement in Grade.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, 23d Inf., to be colonel from Feb. 7, 1915.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 16th Inf., to be colonel from Feb. 7, 1915, vice Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., retired Feb. 6, 1915.

Major Frank L. Winn, Inf., unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 7, 1915, vice Sage, 23d Inf., advanced to the grade of colonel under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1911.

Major Charles C. Ballou, 24th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 7, 1915, vice Root, 16th Inf., promoted.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from Feb. 5, 1915: Thomas G. Aller, Penn.; Edward A. Coates, Jr., Mass.; Otto H. Deichmann, Ill.; George C. Dunham, Ore.; Arthur G. Hodgins, Hawaii; Thomas F. Lancer, N.Y.; Charles C. Marbury, D.C.; John A. Murphy, Pa.; Joseph H. Page, La., and Loyd Thompson, Ark.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 13, 1915.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Gullion, 12th Cav., to be second lieutenant of Infantry.

Second Lieut. John B. Thompson, 14th Inf., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry.

Appointments in the Army.

Chaplain.

Rev. Clifford Lore Miller to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant.

Medical Department.

Acting Dental Surg. James F. Feely to be dental surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant.

BULLETIN 3, JAN. 29, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Rescinds Par. I, Bulletin 3, War D., 1912, relating to official publications of the War Department and private publications obtained for the Army and available for issue or sale, and publishes a new list.

BULLETIN 4, FEB. 3, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—The written examination for admission to the Army War College prescribed in Par. I, G.O. 13, War D., Feb. 27, 1914, will be held from April 5 to 10, 1915, inclusive, at the stations of the selected applicants.

Examination papers will be prepared and mailed by the president, Army War College, to the officers undergoing the examination, so as to reach them not later than April 3. They will be accompanied by detailed instructions governing the conduct of the examination and disposition of the papers.

Except as indicated below, no applicant will use any work of reference or receive assistance of any character during the actual examination. The examination papers are strictly confidential and will be so treated by all concerned.

The examination will consist of four map problems and one original study.

The map problems will embrace the application of the general principles laid down in the Field Service and Drill Regulations governing the employment of forces of all arms not exceeding a division. One day will be allowed for the solution of each problem. The following works are recommended in preparation for the map problem examination:

Tables of Organization, Field Service Regulations, and the Drill Regulations of the several arms; Letters on Applied Tactics, Gripenkerl; Technique of Modern Tactics, Bond and McDonough; Tactical Decisions and Orders, Buddecke.

The original study will be based upon an assumed military

situation. For this original study only, any work of reference may be used. Two days will be allowed for the study, which will require for its treatment good general information on military subjects.

II.—The following War Department orders are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: War Department, Washington, Oct. 30, 1914.

Orders:

It is hereby ordered that on election day for Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and until further notice, all clerks and other employees under the War Department who are qualified voters, when employed in a state and congressional district where such election is being held, shall be granted a reasonable time in which to vote during working hours, without loss of pay or without charge against annual leave, and all orders in conflict herewith are modified accordingly.

Provided, however, that this order shall not apply to any office or establishment under the War Department, or to any clerk or other employee thereof that may for special public reasons be expected therefrom by the highest officer or official having immediate supervision or control of such office or establishment, or where the same would be inconsistent with existing law.

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE, Acting Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 5, FEB. 6, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of January, 1915, of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and of an opinion of the Attorney General.

G.O. 6, FEB. 3, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—The following instructions, governing the training of Engineer troops and supplementing those relative to the training of the Mobile Army, contained in G.O. 17, War D., 1913, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The object of these instructions is to insure thoroughness and uniformity in the training of engineer organizations, and the provision in each organization of a suitable number of enlisted men qualified for special kinds of work.

2. The training of Engineer troops includes general service training and engineer training, and will be carried on daily except on Sundays, holidays and those days on which prevented by ceremonies or other duty prescribed by post, department or higher authority; but, as far as practicable, training shall have precedence over ceremonies and ordinary routine work of posts and garrisons.

3. General service training.—This will consist of instruction in the care of arms, accoutrements and equipment; athletics; bayonet combat, first aid and personal hygiene, guard duty, tent pitching; instruction of selected men in visual signaling, driving, packing, saddlery and the care of animals; instruction of mounted men in equitation and the training of horses; range practice and preliminary instruction therefor; exercises in leaving the post fully equipped for field service; practice marches, the service of security and information, camping, individual cooking, combat exercises, night operations, ceremonies, and tactical drills. Tactical drills for foot troops will consist of those exercises prescribed for equivalent units of Infantry, and for mounted troops of those for equivalent units of Cavalry, omitting such of the latter that, by reason of differences in individual equipment, are not applicable to mounted Engineer troops. When facilities therefor are available, thorough instruction will be given in swimming, and each enlisted man required to attain proficiency therein.

4. Engineer Training.—This comprises general and special engineer training.

General engineer training will consist of individual and collective instruction in the use of cordage and of lumbering and excavating tools, in rowing, pontoon bridge work; the construction of improvised bridges and bridging expedients, piers, wharves and landings; the construction and repair of roads, and the handling of heavy weights, the construction of field fortifications, to include revetments, loop-holes, head and over-head cover, bombproofs, alarms, flares, observing stations, obstacles; the laying out of field and siege works; construction of siege materials; sapping and mining, and the distribution of intrenching tools and materials.

Special engineer training consists of the individual instruction of selected men in demolitions, reconnaissance, surveying, drafting, photography and map reproduction, including lithography; carpentry, blacksmithing, masonry and pipe-fitting, and the care and operation of power machinery and equipment, including portable searchlights.

Enlisted men will be required to attain proficiency in the course of general engineer training before being given special training, and particular attention will be given to insuring the proficiency of each enlisted man in rowing and in the use of cordage and the simple lumbering and excavating tools.

General engineer training will be progressive and will follow, in general, the methods and examples given in the Ponton Manual, the Engineer Field Manual, and other approved manuals of instruction and reference.

When ponton equipment and draft animals are available, each Engineer company will, at least once during the annual course of training, be assigned to ponton work exclusively for such a period as may be necessary for proper training in the care and handling of the equipment in the field.

Instruction in demolitions will consist of practical work in the use of the demolition equipment, the handling of explosives, computation of charges, and the arrangement of fuses and firing apparatus; exercises in demolition work, including the destruction of obstacles, and in the construction and charging of mines, fougasses, etc. After sufficient experience has been had with the prescribed explosive, instruction will be extended to the use of well-known commercial high explosives.

Instruction in reconnaissance will consist of topographical sketching, to include the use of the sketching board, compass and notebook, and accessory instruments, in road sketching, foot and mounted; in position sketching, and in filling in topographical surveys.

For individual instruction of enlisted men in (1) surveying, (2) drafting, (3) photography and map reproduction including lithography, (4) carpentry, (5) blacksmithing, (6) masonry, and (7) pipe-fitting and the care and operation of power machinery and equipment, a trade school in each of these subjects will be carried on, as far as practicable, during the period of garrison training. These trade schools will be supervised by one or more officers as required, and provided with instructors carefully selected from qualified enlisted men.

Enlisted men detailed as instructors or for instruction at the trade schools may be placed on special duty, but the total number on special duty for this purpose at any one time shall not exceed thirty in each company. Manuals of instruction for use in the trade schools will be prescribed by the Chief of Engineers.

5. The period of garrison training will, in general, be devoted largely to individual instruction, and the period of field training to work under field conditions, illustrating the application of principles and methods taught during the period of garrison training.

6. As a guide in determining the character and extent of the individual instruction required in each company, the following list is given, showing the minimum number of specially qualified men considered necessary in an Engineer company of the maximum strength authorized by law:

Instrumental surveyors, 2; topographical sketchers, 6; draftsmen, 2; photographers and blue-print operators, 2; lithographers, 2; blasters and powdermen, 9; carpenters, skilled, 4; carpenters, bridge, 20; blacksmiths, 4; pipe-fitters, 2; masons, 2; electricians, 2; enginemen, 4; firemen, 2; riggers, 2; calkers, 2; horseshoers, 1; farriers, 1; saddlers, 1; packers, 2; drivers, 20.

II.—When private mounts of officers are shipped on change of station under the provisions of Par. 1098, Army Regulations, a descriptive card of each amount will accompany the invoice covering the shipment so as to enable the receiving officer readily to identify the animal upon arrival at destination.

III.—The following instructions relative to the issue of the cavesson and longe to Field Artillery are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The cavesson and longe adopted as part of the cavalry equipment, model of 1912, for issue to cavalry troops, is also authorized for issue to Field Artillery in the ratio of one cavesson and longe to thirty individual saddle horses or the major portion thereof, each battery to have at least one cavesson and



longe. The issue of these articles to Field Artillery will be made on requisition and will be optional with Field Artillery commanders.

IV.—Subsection (c), Sec. 3, Par. 1, G.O. 29, War D., 1914, relating to the equipment of bakery companies, is amended so as to omit the word "folding" from the item "Lanterns, folding," in the table of equipment, page 3.

The regular specification lantern is substituted for the folding lantern in the field bakery equipment, to take effect when the stock of folding lanterns now on hand for field bakeries is exhausted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### BULLETIN 6, FEB. 13, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The A.G.O., Washington, Feb. 12, 1915.  
From: The Adjutant General of the Army.  
To: The Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y.

Subject: Method of computing number of words contained in records of Courts-martial, Retiring Boards, etc.

1. I am directed by the Secretary of War to communicate to you for your information and guidance the following opinion of the Judge Advocate General on the above-stated subject, which opinion is approved by the Secretary of War:

"It does not appear to be practicable to count the actual number of words in the records of the proceedings of retiring boards, court-martial trials, etc., and this seems especially true in the cases of long records—some of them amounting to several hundred pages each, besides the accompanying exhibits. I am therefore of the opinion that the better method would be to ascertain by a count of a sufficient number of pages to give a fair average of the number of words to the page, and then multiply the ascertained average by the number of pages so as to justify the officer in making the necessary certificate which the law and regulations require him to make as to the correctness of the account."

2. The Secretary of War directs, further, that you inform all concerned accordingly.

W. M. WRIGHT, Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 89, DEC. 21, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Cos. A and B, 24th Inf., are relieved from duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas, effective Jan. 4, 1915, and will proceed on that date on the transport Warren to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, now at Schofield Barracks, H.T., will comply with Par. 18, S.O. 270, War D., 1914. General Wisser will be accompanied by his authorized aid. (Jan. 13, H.D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. James P. Robinson, G.S., will proceed to the places specified, making the annual inspection of the military departments of the educational institutions named: North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega; Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga.; Georgia Military Academy, College Park; Gordon Institute, Buena Vista, Ga.; Georgia Military College, Milledgeville; University of Georgia, Athens; Marietta College, Atlanta, Ga.; Sewanee Military Academy, Sewanee, Tenn.; Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn.; Castle Heights Institute, Lebanon, Tenn.; Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Bingham School, Asheville, N.C.; State University, Lexington, Ky.; Kentucky Military Institute, London; Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.; University of Illinois, Urbana; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.; Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing; Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ohio Northern University, Ada; Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Ohio State University, Columbus; Pennsylvania State College, State College; and Pennsylvania Military College, Chester. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, G.S., will proceed to the places specified, making the annual inspection of the military departments of the educational institutions named: Kentucky Military Institute, Louisville, Ky.; University of Florida, Gainesville; The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.; Bailey Military Academy, Greenwood, S.C.; Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S.C.; North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh; Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Va.; Virginia Military Institute, Staunton; Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Maryland Agricultural College, College Park; West Virginia University, Morgantown; Delaware College, Newark; Wendenah University, Morgantown; Rutgers Scientific School, New Brunswick, N.J.; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson; Xavier High School, New York City; Berkley School, New York City; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Rhode Island State College, Kingston; Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington; New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham; University of Maine, Orono; St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.; and Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., will proceed to the places specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of the educational institutions named: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Marion Institute, Marion, Ala.; Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss.; Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge; Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Osceola; Arkansas College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Fayetteville; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Ames; State University of Iowa, Iowa City; Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.; University of Missouri, Columbia; Kemper Military School, Booneville, Mo.; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn.; North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; University of Wisconsin, Madison; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.; and Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, G.S., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the G.M. Corps, Feb. 25, 1915, vice Capt. Austin F. Prescott, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Feb. 24, 1915. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, G.S., is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, Feb. 24, 1915. (Feb. 17, War D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCAN, THE A.G.

Col. James B. Erwin, A.G., upon arrival in the United States will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department and 3d Division, for duty as adjutant of that department and division. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major Henry C. Leavard, A.G., to Fort George Wright, Wash., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to the Canal Zone, as heretofore ordered. (Feb. 16, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Major George H. Penrose will assume temporary charge of the Philadelphia Depot of the Q.M. Corps, also of construction work, and command of Field Supply Depot No. 1, relieving Col. Thomas Cruse of those duties. Colonel Cruse upon being thus relieved will report to Washington and report in person to the Q.M.G. of the Army for duty in his office. Col. Harry L. Rogers to Texas City, Texas, and report in person to the commanding general, 2d Division, for temporary duty as Q.M. of that division, relieving Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, who will report to the commanding general, 2d Division, for temporary duty as assistant to the quartermaster of that division. (Feb. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 30, Feb. 5, 1915, War D., as re-

lates to Capt. George H. Knox, Q.M.C., is so amended as to direct him to proceed at the proper time to Fort Sill, Okla., and report Feb. 22, 1915, for duty as directed in said order, relieving Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, Q.M.C., and Captain Faulkner will remain on his present duties in addition to such other duties as may have been assigned to him, until Feb. 24, 1915. (Feb. 10, War D.)

The suspension by Par. 26, S.O. 29, Feb. 4, 1915, War D., of the operation of so much of Par. 2, S.O. 37, Jan. 21, 1915, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter and Frank F. Eastman, Q.M.C., is removed. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Capt. Robert M. Brambila, Q.M.C., to Portland, Ore., and assume temporary charge of the Portland office of the Q.M. Corps, relieving Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, Q.M.C., in time to enable the latter officer to leave Portland by Feb. 20, 1915, for Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. William B. Gracie, Q.M.C. (Feb. 17, War D.)

The following officers of the Q.M. Corps, due to arrive about Jan. 3, 1915, are assigned to stations as follows: Major Frank A. Grant to the department Q.M., Manila; Capt. James H. Como to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, relieving Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, who will comply with orders previously issued; Capt. William H. Peek to the department Q.M., Manila; Capt. William H. Winters to Regan Barracks, Albany. (Dec. 28, P.D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 11, War D., Jan. 14, 1915, relating to Q.M. Sergeants, James L. Greene and Denard L. Parsons, Q.M.C., is revoked. Q.M. Sergeant Greene will be sent by first boat after opening of navigation to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Denard L. Parsons, Q.M.C., who will be assigned to duty on the steamer Davis. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Ralph H. Boyle, Q.M.C., Port Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Empire Canal Zone, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas J. Winchester, Q.M.C., now at Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 3, Western D.)

Sergt. Joseph B. Robertson, Q.M.C., Fort George Wright, Wash., will be sent to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Feb. 8, Western D.)

Sergt. Charles Rund, Jr., Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from Manila, will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty to relieve Sergt. Douglas A. Gillespie, Q.M.C. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Sergt. Nestor H. Summons, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to relieve Sergt. William M. Hashey, who will be sent to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Sergt. James Kerns, Q.M.C., Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 256, Oct. 30, 1914, War D., as directs Major William L. Little, M.C., to proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty, is revoked. Major Little upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Alexander D. Parce, M.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Felix R. Hill, M.C., is extended one month. (Feb. 13, E.D.)

First Lieut. Raymond C. Bull, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Major Carl R. Darnall, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Manila, vice Lieut. Col. Paul F. Straub, M.C., relieved. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Leave two months, when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. George R. Callender, M.C. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Major Edward L. Munson, M.C., from duty in the office of the department surgeon to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Dec. 28, P.D.)

##### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. John F. Denton, M.R.C., upon relief at Fort McPherson, Ga., will proceed to his home and is relieved from active duty. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Leave twenty-seven days to 1st Lieut. John F. Denton, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (Feb. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (Feb. 16, War D.)

##### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class James J. Grant, H.C., Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., in time to accompany the 29th Infantry, to leave New York City March 15, 1915, to the Canal Zone for duty. (Feb. 10, War D.)

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Major Amos A. Fries, C.E., upon the return to duty of Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., will stand relieved from duty at Portland, Ore., and will then proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and resume his former status at that place. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. Henry C. Jewett, C.E., from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers and at Washington Barracks, D.C., about March 1, 1915, to Portland, Ore., take station and report by letter to the Chief of Engineers for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., is assigned to duty as recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Capt. Robert R. Ralston, C.E., relieved. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Capt. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of considering matters relating to organization, equipment and instruction of Engineer troops, vice Capt. Robert R. Ralston, C.E., relieved. (Feb. 15, War D.)

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Leave seven days, upon his relief from his present duties, to Major Leroy T. Hillman, O.D. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. August Schaefer, Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Fort Michie, N.Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Alonzo C. Marsh, who will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Feb. 15, War D.)

##### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., S.C., Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Feb. 4, Western D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles F. Roberts, S.C., Seattle, Wash., when his services can be spared at that station will proceed to Juneau, Alaska, for duty. (Feb. 8, Western D.)

The following members of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps are announced as being rated as aviation mechanics from Jan. 29, 1915: Master Signal Electr. Herbert Marcus, 1st Class Sergt. Thomas Boland, Master Signal Electr. Stephen J. Idzorek, Sergeants Alva Baxter and William C. Ocker, Master Signal Electr. John McRae, 1st Class Sergt. Asa J. Etheridge, Sergeants Charles Payne and William A. Bechtold, Corp. Leonard D. Bradshaw, Sergt. Walter Brewer, Master Signal Electrics Henry J. Dornbrush and Earl S. Schofield, Sergeants Glenn R. Madole and Wilfred G. Threader, 1st Class Sergt. Walter L. Costenbinder, Sergeants Fred Parkins and Robert Robertson and Corps. Clarence P. Young and William O. Bosworth. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Evert L. Moore, S.C., Seattle, Wash., will be sent about March 1, 1915, to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Army Service Schools. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Stone Johnson, S.C., at Fort McDowell, Cal., to Washington for temporary duty in the Signal Corps Radio Laboratory. (Feb. 16, War D.)

##### CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Col. William J. Nicholson, 2d Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is attached to the 5th Cavalry. He is relieved from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station and duty. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Col. Joseph T. Dickman, attached to the 2d Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment. (Feb. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 2d Cav., will report in person to Col. John C. Gresham, Cav., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco for examination. (Feb. 15, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

COL. G. H. SANDS, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Henry Bollman, Troop D, 4th Cav., is placed

upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (Feb. 17, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave three months to Col. William J. Nicholson, attached to 5th Cavalry. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Leave seven days to Major Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav. (Feb. 16, War D.)

First Sergt. Stephen Reynolds, Troop E, 5th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 16, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 7th Cav., is extended to April 5, 1915. Lieutenant Ruggles will sail for Philippines on the transport leaving San Francisco April 5, 1915. (Feb. 11, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

First Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 10th Cav., relieved from the further operation of the requirements of Par. 16, S.O. 206, Sept. 1, 1914, War D., to take effect Feb. 28, 1915. (Feb. 11, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The name of 1st Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 21, 1915, and the name of 1st Lieut. James J. O'Hara, Cav., is removed therefrom, Feb. 20, 1915. Lieutenant O'Hara is relieved from duty at West Point, N.Y. Feb. 21, 1915, and will then join regiment to which assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The sick leave granted Vetn. John H. Gould, 11th Cav., is extended one month and fifteen days. (Feb. 11, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. George M. Russell, 15th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, March 27, 1915, and the name of 1st Lieut. James P. Castleman, Cav., is removed therefrom, March 2, 1915. (Feb. 12, War D.)

##### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. James J. O'Hara, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers, Feb. 20, 1915, is relieved from duty at West Point and will join regiment to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. James P. Castleman, Cav., is relieved from duty at the Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga., March 27, 1915, and will then join regiment to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav., promoted to major, rank Jan. 15, 1915, assigned to 13th Cav.

First Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, unassigned, promoted to captain, rank Jan. 15, 1915, unassigned. (Feb. 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 20, Jan. 25, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 3d Field Art., is revoked. (Feb. 10, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery arm are announced:

First Lieut. William Bryden, 5th Field Art., promoted to captain, rank Jan. 10, 1915, unassigned.

Second Lieut. Leo J. Ahern (detailed Ord. Dept.) promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 10, 1915, unassigned.

Second Lieut. Donald M. Beere, unassigned, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 10, 1915, unassigned. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Capt. Philip S. Golderman, C.A.C., from assignment to the 22d Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Pensacola, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C., is assigned to the 94th Company, upon his relief from duty as Q.M. of Fort Worden, Wash., and the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, and will join that company. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Leave two months, upon relief from duty with the 133d Co., C.A.C., to 1st Lieut. James L. Walsh, C.A.C. (Feb. 11, E.D.)

First Lieut. James P. Castleman, Cav., is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, to take effect March 27, 1915. (Feb. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. James J. O'Hara, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 11th Cavalry, Feb. 21, 1915. He will upon expiration of leave join troop to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Master Gun. Carl M. Taute, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., is transferred as master gunner to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

##### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Leave eight days to Capt. William P. Ennis, 1st Field Art. (Feb. 16, War D.)

##### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C., from assignment to the 135th Co., C.A.C., and is placed on the unassigned list. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C. (Feb. 16, E.D.)

Capt. Godwin Ordway, C.A.C., is assigned to the 126th Co. He is relieved from duty on the staff of C.O., Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, and will join company. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., now at San Francisco, Cal., upon the expiration of his present leave will report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, for duty as fort commander, Fort Worden, Wash. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Capt. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C., from duty as fort commander, Fort Worden, Wash., and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, for duty on his staff. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Capt. James M. Wheeler, C.A.C., from assignment to the 164th Co., C.A.C., placed on the unassigned list, and detailed as inspector-instructor, Coast Artillery, Militia of Georgia. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Meade Wildrick, C.A.C., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Major Clarence H. McNeil, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, having been detailed in the Q.M. Corps, will proceed to Manila for duty. (Dec. 28, P.D.)

Master Gun. Paul O. Kunow, C.A.C. (appointed Feb. 11, 1915, from corporal, 13th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Miley, Cal., to the Coast Defenses of Southern New York for duty. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Henry Stoddard, 56th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Joseph A. Plank, H.C., to Fort Howard, Md., to report for duty with the 40th Co., C.A.C., en route to the Canal Zone and for station thereat. (Feb. 16, E.D.)

##### INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

Leave two months and twenty-two days, to leave the department, upon arrival at San Francisco of the April transport, is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Hinemon, Jr., 1st Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Jan. 23, H.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

First Lieuts. Laurance O. Mathews and Clement H. Wright, 2d Inf., from assignment to that regiment, June 15, 1915, to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 16, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Major Peter Murray, 3d Inf., now at Fort Ontario, N.Y. (transferred to 29th Infantry, effective March 1, 1915), will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., about March 1, 1915, and take station. (Feb. 9, E.D.)

First Lieut. Ralph Dickinson, 3d Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Brady, Mich., and assume the duties of C.O. and Q.M. of that post on March 15, 1915, relieving Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 26th Inf., of those duties. Captain Shaw will join regiment. Lieutenant Dickinson will report by letter to the C.O., Central Department. (Feb. 12, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, 4th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Feb. 10, War D.)



## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

First Sergt. Patrick Kelly, Co. L, 6th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 17, War D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. Louis J. Van Schalk, 7th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 11th Infantry, Feb. 15, 1915. He will join company to which assigned. (Feb. 13, War D.)

The name of Capt. John J. Toffey, jr., 7th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 25, 1915, and the name of Capt. Thomas L. Smith, G.S., is removed therefrom, to take effect Feb. 24, 1915. (Feb. 17, War D.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Capt. Charles E. Morton, 8th Inf., is selected and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, vice Capt. Houston V. Evans, Inf., deceased. (Feb. 11, War D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Sergt. James C. Barnes, Co. B, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 30th Infantry and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Kentucky. (Feb. 10, War D.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

First Sergt. Grant Burruss, Troop M, 10th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 16, War D.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 16, Jan. 20, 1915, War D., as directs Capt. Paul M. Goodrich, 11th Inf., detailed in the Signal Corps, to take effect March 8, 1915, to proceed about that date to Fort Leavenworth, is amended so as to direct Captain Goodrich to proceed to Fort Leavenworth in time to arrive March 1, 1915, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Rufus B. Clark, 11th Inf., from leave, will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Feb. 4, 2d Div.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Col. Richard M. Blatchford, 12th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Feb. 10, War D.)

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Major Henry G. Leard, 14th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. Major Leard will proceed to the Canal Zone for duty as adjutant. (Feb. 11, War D.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

First Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., 15th Inf., Regan Barracks, Albany, to Tientsin, China, for assignment to a company. (Dec. 19, P.D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Major William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. He will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Harry S. Howland, 16th Inf., is further extended six months. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 16th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor with Militia of Kentucky and will proceed to Frankfort, Ky. (Feb. 16, War D.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Major Mark L. Hersey, 18th Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 15, War D.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

The leave granted Capt. George S. Tiffany, 21st Inf., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 4, Western D.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

The name of Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, 22d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the 22d Infantry: Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, 1st Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 1st Lieut. Ray C. Hill, 2d Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday and 2d Lieut. Arthur R. Christie. (Feb. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, 22d Inf., is detailed for duty with Militia of Maine as inspector-instructor. He will proceed to Augusta. (Feb. 16, War D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Leave two months and twenty-three days, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the February transport, is granted Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Jan. 18, H.D.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

The name of Lieut. Col. William H. Johnston, 26th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, March 30, 1915, and the name of Lieut. Col. Almon L. Parmerter, Inf., is removed therefrom, March 29, 1915. Lieutenant Colonel Parmerter is assigned to the 19th Infantry, March 30, and will join that regiment. (Feb. 17, War D.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

## COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

The name of Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 27th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, March 28, and the name of Capt. George E. Ball, Inf., is removed therefrom, March 27. Captain Ball is assigned to the 8th Infantry and relieved from duty with the Militia of Iowa, March 28, 1915, and will then join regiment. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, about March 1, 1915, and to terminate not later than May 1, to 2d Lieut. Frank B. Jordan, 27th Inf. (Feb. 2, 2d Div.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Capt. Ned M. Green, 28th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco for observation and treatment. (Feb. 17, War D.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. Almon L. Parmerter, Inf., from duty as adjutant general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, March 30, and assigned to 19th Infantry, March 30, and will join regiment. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Capt. Martin Novak, Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Washington for examination by the board. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Capt. George E. Ball, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, March 27, 1915, and he is assigned to the 8th Infantry, where he is relieved from duty with Iowa Militia, March 28, and will then join regiment. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Col. Frank B. Jones, Inf., is assigned to the 7th Infantry. Upon his arrival in United States and upon the expiration of any leave granted Colonel Jones will join regiment. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lester D. Baker, Inf., will report in person to Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 25th Inf., president of the examining board at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 14, H.D.)

First Lieut. William J. Fitzmaurice, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 23d Infantry. He will upon the expiration of his present leave join company to which assigned. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Infantry arm is assigned to the regiment indicated after his name: Col. William H. Allaire to the 8th Infantry, Col. Charles W. Penrose to the 24th Infantry, Major Sydney A. Cloman to the 24th Infantry. Each officer will join the regiment to which assigned. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Col. Everett E. Hatch, Inf., is assigned to the 4th Infantry, and will join that regiment upon being relieved from his present duties. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Col. Robert L. Hirst, Inf., is relieved from attachment to the 26th Infantry and is assigned to the 3d Infantry. He will join his regiment. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Col. Willis T. May, Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect March 25, 1915, after more than thirty-nine years' service. He will proceed to his home. (Feb. 16, War D.)

## INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Second Lieut. George C. Bowen, 20th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 18, 1914, assigned to 20th Inf.

Second Lieut. John H. Hester, 24th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 18, 1914, assigned to 24th Inf.

Second Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 22, 1914, attached to 1st Inf.

Second Lieut. Alfred H. Hobbey, 1st Lieutenant, Ord. Dept., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 30, 1914.

Second Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon, 8th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 30, 1914, assigned to 8th Inf.

Second Lieut. Olin O. Ellis (attached to 18th Inf.) promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 4, 1914, assigned to 18th Inf.

Second Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 7, 1914, assigned to 19th Inf.

Second Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 11th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 11, 1914, assigned to 11th Inf.

Each of the officers, with the exception of Lieutenants Whitley and Hobbey, will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Lieutenants Bowen, Hobbey and Cutrer will remain on their present duties. The other officers will join their proper stations. (Feb. 13, War D.)

## INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS.

Capt. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Elvid Hunt, Inf., I.-I., are assigned to duty as inspectors of the Militia of New Hampshire and Delaware. (Feb. 12, E.D.)

## G.C.M.

By direction of the President a G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Texas City, Texas, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1915. Detail for the court: Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Art., Col. Walter H. Chadfield, Inf., Majors Earl C. Carnahan, 27th Inf., George G. Gately, 4th Field Art., Melville S. Jarvis, 26th Inf., James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav., Peter W. Davidson, 26th Inf., and Richard H. McMaster, 4th Field Art., Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., Frank J. Morrow, 27th Inf., Reynolds J. Burt, 27th Inf., Thomas E. Merrill, 4th Field Art., Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., and Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., judge advocate. (Feb. 11, War D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles T. Menoher, 3d Field Art., Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C. Capt. Fred H. Gallup, 3d Field Art., Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art., and Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of officers of Field Artillery for promotion. (Feb. 9, E.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Howard L. Laubach, S. J. Bayard E. Middel, William T. Merry and James P. Robinson, Gen. Staff, is appointed for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics. (Feb. 11, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C. Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav., Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., 1st Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John Millikin, 5th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for the purpose of conducting the examination of candidates for volunteer commissions. (Jan. 16, E.D.)

## RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignments to the regiments indicated after his name, to take effect June 1, 1915: First Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, 7th Cav., and Reynolds F. Middel, 8th Cav., Capt. Charles G. Morimer, 1st Lieut. Charles S. Blakely and 1st Lieut. William E. Dunn, 2d Field Art., Capt. Frank R. Curtis, 24th Inf., Capt. James M. Love, jr., 15th Inf., Capt. Frederick S. L. Price, 8th Inf., 2d Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 15th Inf. Each of the officers named will proceed as soon as practicable after June 1, 1915, to the United States and upon arrival will report to the commanding general, Western Department. (Feb. 16, War D.)

## CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Adolf J. Schlessner, recently appointed with rank from Jan. 8, 1915, is assigned to the 22d Infantry. He will report about March 17, 1915, at Jackson Barracks, La., for temporary duty for not exceeding five days, and will then proceed to Douglas, Ariz., and report to the C.O., 11th Infantry, for duty and instruction until further orders. (Feb. 17, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following assignments of officers of the Philippine Scouts due to arrive about Jan. 3, 1915, are made: Second Lieut. William H. Sullivan to the 6th Company; 2d Lieut. Carlo A. Pivrotto to the 20th Company. They will proceed to join the companies. (Dec. 28, P.D.)

## UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

## Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

## Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Days
	S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	
Thomas	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Sheridan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	13
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16	13

## Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Lay
	Manila.	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	days
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	23
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	23
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

## ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFOED—At New York.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5 for Manila, P.I.  
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.  
LISCUM—At Manila.  
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
MERRITT—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., Feb. 15, 1915, for San Francisco, Cal.  
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.  
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 15.  
WARREN—At Manila.

## CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.  
JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

## MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert B. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peek, C.A.C., commanding. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 30, 1915.

A delightful auction tea was given by Mrs. Frank C. Burnett on Friday in honor of her sisters, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Volie, of Kansas City. Most of the ladies of Schofield were invited to meet the guests of honor and were present for cards or came in later at the tea hour. There were sixteen tables for bridge placed throughout the rooms, which were attractively decorated with beautiful golden chrysanthemums. Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Simpson poured tea. The pivoting game was played and a novel method of computing the high scores was used. Mesdames Warren Harrison and Willard having the leading scores at the close of the afternoon, with Mrs. Daly holding the "consolation." A number of dinners were given on Friday in the different posts; Major and Mrs. Cruikshank entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Browning, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Col. John McMahon and Capt. George Catlin. Capt. and Mrs. Sherrard Coleman also entertained at dinner preceding the Cavalry Club hop. Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers G. Hall gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Kennon and for Col. and Mrs. William Forsyth and Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. G. Glassford.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. McKinlay entertained Capt. and Mrs. William P. Ennis and Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Willard at dinner on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Willard gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Ennis and Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone. A dinner was given Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser and for Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, Col. S. D. Sturgis. Mrs. Ernest B. Gose gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. William P. Ennis Wednesday. During the meal an amusing guessing game was played and won by Mrs. Charles L. Willard. The guests were Mesdames Ennis, Stone, Browning, Nye, Jones, Meals, Willard and Potter.

Mrs. Charles L. Willard entertained at a bridge luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. Lyman W. V. Kennon and for Mesdames Reichman, Watrous, Higgins, Mapes, Gose and Meals. Mrs. Ernest B. Gose gave a supper Friday for Major and Mrs. Ralph Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Higgins, Dr. and Mrs. Albert R. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow, Miss Anne Carpenter and Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon. Mrs. Henry Lantry entertained at auction on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Major and Mrs. Gideon Meloy, Van Poole, Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chitty and Mrs. George Whitsett.

Mrs. George M. Apple gave a tea for Mrs. Ennis on Thursday, inviting Mesdames Browning, Parker, Cassels, Dodds and Deems. The Wednesday Morning Auction Club met with Mrs. Americus Mitchell this week. Mesdames Watrous and Willard winning the prizes. The bi-monthly regimental card club of the 25th Infantry met in the club rooms on Friday evening, with Mrs. William S. Mapes and Mrs. James A. Higgins as hostesses. Mrs. Robert P. Harbold gave an auction afternoon Tuesday for fifteen of the clubs of the 25th. The dainties prizes were won by Mesdames Mapes, Lamb and Bump. Tea was poured by Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Caldwell. Other guests were Mesdames McCleave, Meals, Sinclair, Taylor, Rich, Tinker, Hay, Hunt and Willard.

Mrs. Charles Meals gave a bridge Thursday for Mesdames Reichman, Willard, Crusan, Whitsett, Sinclair, McAfee, Mapes, Tinker, Harbold, Ganoce. Prizes were won by Mesdames Crusan, Willard and Reichman. A handsome entertainment was the reception and dance given by the 1st Infantry in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser on Friday. The rooms of the 1st Infantry Club, recently remodeled and refitted, looked very beautiful in their settings of ferns and flowers. Daintily colored Japanese lanterns were suspended through the rooms and on the lanais; quantities of pink carnations and asters were placed in each room, with a background of graceful ferns. The guests, over 150, were received by Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. Howell and Col. and Mrs. Ayer. Music was by the 1st Infantry band.

Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell gave a dinner Friday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser and for Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Fales, Captain Packard, Jameson, Col. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann on Friday had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Willard, Lieut. and Mrs. Higgins and Lieut. and Mrs. Meals. An attractive little tea was given in honor of Mrs. Bernard P. Lamb on Thursday, when a number of ladies of the 25th Infantry were present. This affair was planned and carried out by two of the "little" ladies of the regiment, Ianthia Stone and Marie Wygant, and proved a delightful occasion. It took place at the Stone quarters and was as complete as though the hostesses were experienced hostesses of society. Mrs. Lamb received with Miss Stone and Miss Wygant. Mrs. Richard Taylor poured tea. Mrs. Lamb accompanied her husband to San Francisco on the Logan next Thursday. Lieutenant Lamb has been ordered to the Letterman Hospital for treatment.

At the very attractive hop supper given by Capt. and Mrs. John Thomas on Jan. 22 the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Crusan, Mrs. George Whitsett, Captain Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Rutten-cutter, Mrs. George Baker, Chaplain and Mrs. Alvin, Lieut. and Mesdames Pridgen, Ladd, Rice, Bratton, Everitt, Phillipson, Sears, Wells, Malone, Miss Welcome Ayer and Lieutenants Sherkman, Samson, Emyart, Little, Fosnes, all of the 1st Infantry, and Col. and Mrs. Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis and Miss Helen Alexander, from town, Col. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann entertained at dinner Jan. 25 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser and for Col. and Mrs. Kennon and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas. Gen. and Mrs. Wisser were honor guests at the dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple on Wednesday, when other guests were Col. and Mrs. Howell, Col. S. D. Sturgis and Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King.

Col. and Mrs. Kennon have been guests of honor at a number of social affairs recently. On Jan. 26 a very attractive dinner was given for them by Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and Capt. and Mrs. Carey; on Jan. 27 Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone were dinner hosts for Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Major and Mrs. Ralph Harrison and Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo P. Potter. Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers G. Hall entertained on Jan. 21 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Kennon and for Col. and Mrs. Forsyth and Capt. and Mrs. Glassford. Colonel Kennon, given three months' leave, will sail on the Logan, accompanied by Mrs. Kennon, Feb. 15 for the coast. Mrs. Clarence K. Lyman gave an informal bridge tea on Tuesday for Mesdames Van Poole, Parker, Cassels, McKinlay, Warren, Short, Chitty and Renzhausen. Mrs. Van Poole and Mrs. Parker received the prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Apple gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. Deems and Lieut. and Mrs. Deshon. The "volcano trip" is a popular one and rarely a week goes by without some Schofield people taking it. On Saturday a party made up of Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Miss Sue Holcomb and the Misses Louise and Eileen O'Shea went over. Mrs. Ernest B. Gose gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Ennis. A novel game of guessing authors took place during luncheon. Mrs. Charles Willard winning the prize. The guests were Mesdames Ennis, Browning, Potter, Nye, Meals, Stone, Jones and Willard.

Lieut. Albert K. C. Palmer, 1st Field Art., had a narrow escape from death Jan. 9 when the horse upon which he was mounted missed his footing on a precipitous trail down the Opaupua Gulch, and rolled down the steep and rocky cliff more than 200 feet. Lieutenant Palmer was returning to Schofield Barracks from the Haleiwa Hotel by a roundabout route, exploring some of the less frequented trails and roads. Reaching a small Japanese village two miles southeast of Haleiwa, on the Opaupua Gulch, he inquired about a trail which was shown on the map as crossing the gulch at this point. The villagers showed him where the trail began, but refused to go with him across the gulch on account of the darkness. He had hardly gone twenty feet down the trail when he and his horse went tumbling into the cañon. Lieutenant Palmer says he does not remember parting company with his horse. When he regained consciousness there were several Japanese men around him with lanterns, and they proceeded to help him to the top of the gulch. They refused to help him find his horse or to go with him to Haleiwa, but sold him a lantern, and about nine o'clock Lieutenant Palmer reached the Haleiwa Hotel in a semi-conscious condition. Though covered with cuts and bruises, there were no bones broken nor injuries of a serious nature. Relapsing into unconsciousness Lieutenant Palmer was transported by automobile to the Schofield Hospital, but the next morning he insisted upon organizing a party to search for his horse, a very fine animal valued at over \$500 that he had purchased from the Juarez race track, and to which he was greatly devoted. The horse was found 200 feet below the point from which he had fallen. It was found that Lieutenant Palmer had fallen seventy-five feet down the steep slope, with two sheer drops of twenty feet. His escape from death or serious injury is considered almost miraculous.



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Endless complications must result if Germany puts in effect its submarine blockade, as provided for in the manifesto it has issued. We are unable to see just how this country can secure any evidence against Germany if one of our ships should be sunk by a submarine. In fact, it would be impossible to prove that the ship was attacked by a submarine if all on board went down with the ship. Germany could insist that the disaster to any ship was the result of an explosion of an English mine. The fact that Germany has declared a submarine blockade might not be conclusive evidence. It would be practically impossible for the commander of the ship to determine to what nation a submarine belongs if she should be attacked in foggy weather. The proposal for a submarine blockade is entirely new in naval warfare and involves intricate questions that will require time to work out, whatever position the State happens to take in the affair.

Commenting on the diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Germany on the question of the submarine blockade of Britain, the Giornale d'Italia says: "The German note to the United States does not deny the rights of neutrals, of which the great American Republic has become the champion, nor does it renounce the threatened reprisals. The German purpose has now been revealed. All the noisy and somewhat ridiculous maneuvers of the 'imaginary maritime blockade' had for their sole object the compelling of neutrals to make their

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voices heard in Great Britain asking the British government to permit provisions to enter Germany. Germany has been asserting that the danger of famine was absolutely non-existent. As a matter of fact, Berlin is seriously anxious, and scarcity of food already is being felt among the less well to do of the German civilian population."

One of the most important provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill that was thrown out on a point of order in the House was an appropriation of \$400,000 for the development of the wireless system on the Panama Canal and across the Pacific to the Philippines. It is proposed by the Navy Department, if this item is put back into the bill by the Senate, to establish high power stations at Panama, San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam, Philippines and Samoa. With this system the Navy Department at Washington can keep in touch not only with the Panama Canal, San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam and Manila, but with the fleet on the Pacific Ocean. In connection with the Army, the Navy Department has already covered Alaska and the adjoining islands. Never was the importance of wireless telegraphy so apparent as it is in the present European war. Without a wireless system Germany would be practically cut off from the outside world. This is the only means of direct communication between Germany and the United States. In the event of war with Japan or any Asiatic Power, this system of wireless telegraphy would be of vital importance in directing the movements of the fleet. The original estimate of the cost of the system was a million dollars, but it was found necessary to increase it \$200,000, and, taking advantage of this fact, the Little Navy men in the House raised a point of order against it, and unless the item is placed back in the Senate the work of extending the system will be stopped.

There has been such a large increase in the freight rates for coal to the Pacific coast and Asiatic waters that the Navy Department is urging Congress to make provision for the use of colliers on long distance transportation. It is proposed to amend the Naval Appropriation bill so that part of the money for the purchase and transportation of coal can be used in maintaining naval auxiliaries. Such a provision has almost become a necessity on account of the scarcity of merchantmen for the transportation of coal. In some cases the rates have advanced on naval coal as much as two hundred per cent. The Navy Department is also feeling the effects of the advance in prices of all supplies, due to the great demand from the nations at war. There has been something like an advance of thirty per cent. on all metals, including copper, lead, zinc and fitting tools. Cartridge cases have also advanced, and it is almost impossible to secure prompt delivery of any material.

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#### A CALL TO ARMS.

If President Wilson consults his military advisers, he will ask authority from Congress to mobilize an army of one million volunteers; not for the purpose of making war, but to avoid war by preserving neutrality and maintaining our honor and dignity. Placing a million volunteers under training would amount to a declaration that the United States is preparing to insist upon its rights and resist aggression. It would be a measure of peace, as it might possibly avert the war toward which we are now fast drifting, as every student of military history must see, and it would at least partially prepare us to meet the shock of war if war must come. It would also go far to solve the problem of unemployed labor with which we are contending.

If volunteers responded, the most vigorous policy on the part of the War Department could not prepare them for service in the field within less than a year. To send them into battle earlier would be a repetition of the blunder of the first battles of all of our wars thus far. Without adequate training a volunteer army would be as helpless in defending the nation against an attack as were the citizen soldiers in defending the Capital against the attack of the British regulars in the War of 1812. The mobilization of volunteer troops at this time could not be construed as a hostile demonstration against any nation. It would only amount to a preparation for future developments in the world-wide war. Switzerland and Holland have mobilized their troops to maintain their neutrality, and similar steps are being taken by Italy. None of these nations is more vitally interested or deeply involved in the European war than is the United States, at the present time. The armies of Italy, Switzerland and Holland are made up of trained soldiers. They are ready for war at a moment's notice, while a volunteer army that would be called out by the President would be composed of recruits in training for future service. This country would only be taking the steps for the creation of an army of defense which should have been taken years ago. Further delay in preparing some measure of defense may be fatal to us.

The necessity for calling out a volunteer army is made more urgent because of the peace-at-any-price policy which is being preached so vociferously from the house-tops with the tacit, if not with the open, approval of those in authority. Foreign nations not only realize that we are not prepared to defend ourselves, but are under the impression that we never will be. On this account, neither Germany nor Great Britain is giving any serious consideration to the protests of the State Department except in words, and Japan is going ahead with its plans for the domination of China and the Pacific Ocean without considering the wishes or the interests of this country. This is ominous of war, for in the end the belligerent instincts of this country, which are only lying dormant, will be aroused by a realization that our people have been misled by the false theories of the peace fanatics. Have those in authority forgotten how, after the firing upon Fort Sumter in 1861, and again after the sinking of the Maine in 1898, war came like a flash out of a clear sky? He who rightly reads the signs of the heavens can see the war clouds once more gathering.

If the President should call for such an army as is proposed aggressions on the part of the great Powers would cease, and is it not time that we showed our teeth? During the present war no one can afford to engage in hostilities with this country, though it is obvious to all that our State Department is not in a position to enforce any of its demands. Every step in the diplomatic controversy between Germany and the Allies emphasizes the unpreparedness of this nation to defend itself against aggression.

The calling out of a million volunteers would be the quickest and most practical way of solving the question of national defense. It would determine whether it is safe for this nation to continue to depend upon the



volunteer system to develop an adequate land force. It would be too late to attempt to raise a large force of volunteers after we had been attacked. As Secretary Garrison in his annual report contended, to concede that it would take six months to train a volunteer army is virtually an admission of defeat in a war with any of the great nations, and we are fast drifting toward war.

If this nation could keep a million volunteers under arms for a limited period a foundation could be laid for an adequate land force. The Regular Army and the Organized Militia could be used as a nucleus for the training and organization of the volunteer army for a further period, after which the volunteers could go back to civil life as a real force of reserves. Provision could be made for an annual mobilization of the volunteers, and they could be kept in condition to be called into the field rapidly. All the questions of equipment and provision of reserve supplies could be worked out by the General Staff of the Army, and the country could then have something approaching an adequate land force. Not only could the present, but the future needs of the country's defense be provided for at a minimum of expense, and we would have a breathing spell in which to organize a complete system of defense and furnish ourselves with an adequate supply of the munitions of war.

We do not overlook the necessity for strengthening our first line of defense, the Navy, but that is a subject for separate consideration. We limit ourselves accordingly in this statement to what is not only immediately practicable and necessary, but what appeals most directly to popular support.

As to the Regular Army it is only necessary to suggest that all of the great military reputations gained during the Civil War were gained in the command of volunteer troops, and in numerous cases by men of the age of those who are now serving in the rank of subalterns.

The politics of the matter does not, of course, concern us. But an administration that would act on this advice would secure the approval of the country, which is always quick to respond to bold action. Timid counsels never win applause except from those who are past the fighting age or who are in the smug enjoyment of a prosperity shared by only a minority of their fellows.

#### OUR CONTROVERSIES WITH BELLIGERENTS.

Notes to both the German and the British governments were sent by the State Department of the United States on Feb. 10 relative to the merchant ship controversy. The note to Germany had to do with the declaration of the war zone area of waters around the British Isles, while the one to Great Britain dealt with the use of the American flag on British merchant ships. Referring to the part of the German war zone warning in which it is stated that "it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from attacks intended to strike enemy ships," the note of the American Secretary of State says: "The Government of the United States feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the Imperial German Government, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments, but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation." The note then warns Germany of the "critical situation in respect of the relations between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the Admiralty's proclamation to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens."

Germany is reminded that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained, and such blockade the United States does not understand is proposed in this case. "To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a prescribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo," says the note, "would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial Government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible. The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this Government understands the right of visit and search to have been recognized."

After assuring Germany that the neutrality of the United States since the opening of the war has not been open to question, the Secretary of State says that "if the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it

would be very hard, indeed, to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two governments." In the event of such a deplorable situation arising the Government of the United States, says the Secretary of State, "would be constrained to hold the German Government to a strict accountability for the acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps that might be necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas." The note closes with the expression of the confident hope and expectation that "the Imperial German Government can and will give assurance that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search."

The Germans have responded in a most friendly spirit, but insist that England's attempt to cut off the food supply for the civil population of Germany and her course in ordering merchantmen to fly neutral flags, equipping them with artillery with orders to destroy submarines, renders nugatory the requirement of search, thus giving Germany the right to attack English shipping.

The note to Great Britain respecting the use of the American flag called attention to the declaration of the German Admiralty on Feb. 4 indicating that the British government on Jan. 31 had authorized explicitly the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels presumably for the purpose of avoiding recognition by German naval forces. The newspaper reports as to the use of the American flag on the steamship *Lusitania* to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines were also mentioned, together with press reports containing an alleged official statement of the British Foreign Office defending the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy. The Secretary of State thereupon drew a distinction between the occasional use of a neutral flag and a policy of such use, in these words: "The occasional use of the flag of a neutral or an enemy under the stress of immediate pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy seems to this Government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral Power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile ships. The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral's flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality regardless of the flag which they may carry." In view of the announced purpose of the German government respecting naval warfare in certain delimited sea areas the United States Government "would view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters." Such a flag-using policy would afford no protection to British vessels, "while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens." The note ends with the expression of the hope that the British government would do all in its power to restrain British vessels in the deceptive use of the United States flag, as such a practice "would seem to impose upon the government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force."

The British view of the shipment of American food supplies to Germany, allegedly to non-combatants, is that the German government's decree taking governmental control of the food supplies of the country has obliterated the distinction formerly possible between food intended for combatants and food intended for non-combatants. The attempt to distinguish between such stocks and future imports is impracticable even if it could be supposed to be honest. How are the civilian wheat and flour to be earmarked and distinguished from the military wheat and flour? Whether German diplomacy made a *faux pas* in the case of the food supply decree, which may throw a suspicion upon the innocence of shipments of foodstuffs, remains to be seen, but there is every evidence that Great Britain is going to make the most of the decree to tighten the naval pressure on Germany's sources of food supply.

There has been a marked change in British opinion on foodstuff importations since 1910. In our issue of Feb. 4, 1911, page 661, we said: "There is a great outcry in England against the provision of the Declaration of London making it possible for a belligerent to declare foodstuffs conditional contraband and to capture it if it be destined for a fortified place or for a place used as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. This, it is said in London, would permit in effect the capture of all foodstuffs on their way to Great Britain in neutral ships, with the result that Great Britain would be in a state of famine not many days after the outbreak of war. Thomas Gibson Bowles, quoted as an expert on sea law and sea power, said that war between Germany and Great Britain would follow within six weeks of the ratification of such terms. Chambers of commerce, shipping associations, insurance companies and other business bodies have been protesting against the ratification of the Declaration." All this makes rather strange reading to-day when Great Britain stretches the blanket of contraband to include so many articles of ordinary commerce.

The suggestion that warships of the United States convoy merchant ships entering the danger zone is apparently based on Articles 61 and 62 of the Declara-

tion of London, of which the United States is a signatory, but which has been waived as a guide to naval conduct in this war. Those articles stated that "neutral vessels under national convoy are exempt from search. The commander of a convoy gives in writing at the request of the belligerent warship all information as to the character of the vessels and their cargoes which could be obtained by search." If the commander of the belligerent warship has reason to suspect that the confidence of the commander of the convoy has been abused he communicates his suspicions to him. In such case the commander of the convoy alone has the right to investigate. He must record the result of his investigation in a report, a copy of which is handed to the officer of the warship. If his investigation shows to the convoy commander that the capture of one or more of the vessels is justified he must withdraw the protection of the convoy. This exemption from search of neutral merchant vessels under convoy, says Stockton in his "Outlines of International Law," was largely due to the efforts of the American delegation at the London naval conference and is in accordance with American contentions in the past. But a convoy is intended only as a protection against the navy of a Power with whom we are at war.

Those who have shown undue excitement over the announcement of Germany that it will use its submarines to destroy the merchant ships of the enemy should not forget that the efforts of the United States at the first and second Hague conferences to exempt all private property at sea from capture, were defeated by the opposition of Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Spain and Portugal, Germany giving the proposal its qualified support. Thus, of the nations opposed to the American scheme of exemption, five are now at war with Germany. In 1904 the Congress of the United States had adopted a resolution in its favor. In the second Hague conference the proposition was put to a vote and twenty-one states voted for it and eleven against it. This opposition doomed it and it was rejected. Although officially the United States, with a great number of statesmen and publicists, has favored this exemption, such publicists and authorities as Wheaton, Kent, Dana, Halleck, Mahan, Hyde, Wilson and others oppose it. Discussing this subject of exemption, Admiral Stockton in his admirable volume says: "It is further urged by those in favor of the continuance of this practice that it becomes a matter of patriotic duty and it may be even of self-preservation in the interests of a country as a belligerent to consider the war value of every seagoing steamship from the possibility of its use as a naval auxiliary, an army transport, or by conversion into a belligerent and hostile cruiser. In addition there must be borne in mind the pressure for peace resulting from the capture of an enemy's sea-borne supplies and provisions, which may become a vital factor to insular countries or states which have become isolated by war and which require external supplies for their redundant population."

As to the destruction of an enemy's merchant vessels, Stockton says that "as a rule the captured enemy merchantmen must not be destroyed, but sent in as a prize to port for adjudication by a prize court. In case of military or other necessity, these vessels may be destroyed." Here a very large discretion is granted in the phrase "military or other necessity." During the War of 1812 repeated instructions were sent out by the Government directing the destruction of enemy prizes. "A single cruiser, if ever so successful," said the Secretary of the Navy, "can man but few prizes and every prize is a serious diminution of her force." The same practice and for the same reason existed during our Revolutionary War. The destruction contemplated by the use of submarines may raise questions as to the humanity of the method that, on account of the recent development of the submarine, may not be covered by existing international law.

Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has decided not to hold hearings on the Naval Personnel bill during this session. He has found it impossible to secure the attendance of a quorum of the committee at a hearing, as most of the members are so much taken up with other matters which have crowded in at the closing days of the regular session that they simply will not give consideration to naval personnel legislation. It is realized by Mr. Padgett that a campaign of education must be conducted in the House Committee on Naval Affairs before any bill of importance can be reported. The naval personnel question to the average Congressman who has not given it careful study is a very complicated problem. It will require some time to impress upon them the importance of personnel legislation, and the chairman does not propose to take it up until the members of the committee are in a receptive frame of mind. The plucking board provision of the Naval Appropriation bill will encounter some very powerful opposition when it comes up in the Senate. If this does not develop in the committee, it will do so upon the floor of the Senate. Certain it is that the provision will be amended before it passes the Senate, as upon careful reading it appears to be very loosely drawn. It was capable of several constructions, and the provision will probably be entirely rewritten in the Senate committee if it is reported. The fact that no other personnel legislation which will take its place can be passed at this session will make some of the members of the Senate hesitate to report the plucking board provision.



## REPORT ON OUR COAST DEFENSES.

The report of the board appointed to consider whether changes should be made in the coast defenses of the United States was made public Feb. 18 by the House Committee on Appropriations, during the consideration of the Fortifications bill.

The board was composed of Mr. Breckinridge, the Assistant Secretary of War, and Generals Wood and Weaver, Crozier and Kingman. The board's recommendations follow:

"After full consideration of the question presented by the Secretary of War the board finds:

"That the old type 12-inch guns and mortars are not equal in range and power to major caliber guns afloat.

"That by such minor changes in the carriage of the old type 12-inch guns at present emplaced as will permit an elevation of fifteen degrees, and by the provision of a certain proportion of lighter projectiles of approximately 700 pounds weight, an effective range of about 20,000 yards can be given these guns; that these changes should be made.

"That the great majority of our 14-inch guns, with certain slight changes which have already been ordered, and by the supply of a portion of the projectiles of lighter weight than the heaviest now furnished, are suitable in power and range to meet any that may now be brought against them.

"That the present emplacements are as a whole satisfactory, with the possible exception of some of the older magazines, which should be more thoroughly protected against plunging fire; that this protection should be furnished.

"That a policy should be adopted of providing, through annual appropriations, for such modernizing of fortifications as will result in keeping pace with the improvement in armament afloat.

"That in the case of those works where modernizing involves very extensive changes in emplacement, gun carriages, etc., it will be policy to construct new works and provide new armaments adequate for the demands of the situation.

"That the old works should be held when practicable and desirable as a secondary line of defense.

"That wherever it may be necessary to construct new works, especially at important points such as the entrances of our principal harbors, naval bases, etc., the major caliber gun should be at least a 16-inch 45-caliber gun mounted so as to have the greatest possible protection and an all round fire where it may be necessary to have such fire.

"That the mortars to be installed in future should be of not less than 12-inch caliber, with a range of at least 21,000 yards.

"That this weapon should be the numerically preponderant type in our coast defenses, as it is cheap, has a long life, can be easily protected, is very effective against ships and can be used as a valuable adjunct for the land defense. It must not, however, at any important point be adopted to the exclusion of high power direct fire guns.

"The general policy with reference to seacoast defenses should be to have the armament there emplaced of greater range and power than any which can be brought against it."

## GENERAL WEAVER'S TESTIMONY.

In his testimony before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations Feb. 3 General Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, expressed the opinion "that our system of fortifications is reasonably adequate for all defensive purposes which they are likely to be called upon to meet." This assumes that a sufficient trained personnel is provided and such modifications of guns and carriages as have been recommended. Exception is made of Cape Henry, San Diego, San Pedro and a few other places which are under consideration. General Weaver considers an allowance of ammunition for two hours' firing of all the guns at a maximum speed liberal. This is for a 3-inch gun 400 rounds; for the 6-inch gun 250 rounds; for the 12-inch gun, 90 rounds; for the 14-inch gun, 80 rounds; for the 12-inch mortar, 100 rounds; for the 16-inch gun, 70 rounds. At the end of the two hours the guns would have approached the limit of their accuracy life. At 10,000 yards the guns can get approximately twenty per cent. of hits. Mortars are fired up to 12,000 yards and their accuracy is about the same at all ranges.

The maximum elevation of the 12-inch gun is ten degrees and its range 13,186 yards, approximately eight miles, with a projectile of 1,046 pounds. It is our most effective projectile. The range would not be increased by mounting on a barbette carriage, but the disappearing carriage could be altered to permit a maximum elevation of fifteen degrees, giving a range with a 700-pound projectile of 19,500 yards; approximately eleven miles. The 15-inch guns on battleships have a range of 1,500 yards in excess of this. The 700-pound projectile could not penetrate the heavy armor, but would have a very destructive effect on the thin armor or unarmored parts of the vessel. Little damage, if any, could be done to fortifications by long range fire, but battleship guns with a range of twelve miles could bombard cities.

General Crozier interposed to say that we have a few 12-inch guns (nine 40 caliber guns) mounted which have a range of 22,000 yards. We have in all 104 12-inch guns, twenty-nine in barbette and seventy-five on disappearing carriages. These are 35 caliber.

General Weaver: "The ranges of the mortars—that is, the old mortar with the 1,046-pound projectile—is approximately 12,000 yards, and the new steel mortar with that projectile approximately 15,000 yards; with the 700-pound projectile the old steel mortar has a range of 15,000 yards and the new mortar 20,000 yards."

We have had only one powder charge so far; that is, a powder charge that gives us approximately 2,250 feet muzzle velocity. It is contemplated that the bores of the chambers of some of the guns will be modified and enlarged slightly so as to enable us to burn more powder and in that way increase the muzzle velocity to over 2,300 feet.

General Crozier here stated that the life of a 12-inch gun fired at a velocity of 2,250 yards is about 300 rounds. He admitted, however, in reply to an expression of incredulity on the part of General Weaver, that the life of the high power guns was only one-half as much. In a subsequent statement General Weaver said he had in mind the service to which our 12- and 10-inch guns now mounted had already been subjected. General Crozier's figures were entirely new and are based upon the substitution of a broader rotating band upon the projectile, which prevents the escape of gas, thus lessening erosion. Some of the old 12-inch naval guns firing with high velocity have an accuracy life of only forty rounds.

General Weaver gave strong testimony in favor of the Crozier-Buffington disappearing gun carriage. He

believes that a majority of our Artillery officers share this opinion. He has great expectations of the Hammond radio-controlled torpedo. He has no opinion of the Isham shell, which overlooks the fact that the principle of equal transmission of pressure through liquids applied only to confined liquids, and that the effect of the downward blow would be simply to blow the water away, as it did the sand in the firing test, and the pressure would not be transmitted; the principle did not apply to a free-surface liquid. To be effective a projectile should be capable of piercing armor.

General Weaver believes that our coast guns should be mounted so as to give an all round fire, to provide for an attack from the land side; not necessarily shrapnel, but a high explosive shell with an instantaneous fuse. We now have three 10-inch guns that can be used in this way. Our mortars have an all round fire, but there is difficulty in developing a time fuse for shrapnel to be fired from them.

It is in contemplation to use submarines as an auxiliary to fortifications when the water is too deep for mining.

## PLAN FOR INVADING UNITED STATES.

The publication by the Outlook Press of New York of such a book as the German volume, "Operations Upon the Sea," is a real benefit to the United States, and no German should be ashamed of having published it. It and more of the same kind should be in the hands of certain members of our Congress in order that they might see how foolish is their dependence upon the insignificant means of defense which the parsimonious policy of Congress has inflicted upon the country. There is nothing in the volume ascribed to Freiherr von Edelsheim, a German officer "in the service of the German General Staff in 1901," to indicate in the slightest degree that the author was setting forth a definite plan for attack upon the United States. He merely uses the United States as an illustration of how a powerful country at a great distance overseas would have to be attacked in contradistinction from a country at a short remove like Great Britain. He emphasizes the fact that operations against the United States "must be entirely different from those against England." "Our battle fleet has every prospect of victoriously defeating the forces of the United States, widely dispersed over the two oceans," he says. "It is certain that after the defeat of the United States fleet the great extension of unprotected coast line and powerful resources of that country would compel them to make peace."

The opponents of an adequate United States Navy who insist that there will be so long a warning before operations against us are begun that we shall have ample time to make preparation should ponder these words of the author on the beginning of sea operations: "The object of the operations must by all means be concealed and the preliminary preparations should be planned so as to delude the opponents. At the outbreak of war the aim should be to keep the opponents in uncertainty for a short time and then rapidly executed operation would take them unawares. An unexpected attack depends largely upon rapidity of movement. Incidentally diplomatic pressure should be avoided if possible, because such friction would lessen considerably the chances for a successful undertaking." The chief problem in the transporting of troops across the sea is to clear the course to the hostile shore. All enterprises of this kind are dependent on the battle fleet, whose first aim therefore must be to run down and attack the enemy's fleet which the transports might encounter. If the opportunity is afforded our fleet must bring about an engagement for the command of the sea at least by the time of embarkation. Military history, says the author, shows that an attempt to prevent a really bold landing is never successful. The defense must either scatter its forces along the coast to be protected or concentrate its full strength to cover one point, while the assailant, through the mobility of his transport, can keep his landing plan uncertain and under the protection of long-range guns on the ships can throw more troops quickly on the land than the defense is able to concentrate in the same time.

The time required for landing is considerably less than for loading. The natural desire of the troops to land quickly helps to shorten the time. Lord Cochrane, the author tells us, landed 18,000 men on the open coast of the United States in five hours. In the Crimean war the English accomplished the disembarkation of 45,000 men, eighty-three guns and about 100 horses in less than eleven hours. Degories, the marine writer, figured that under average conditions it is possible to land 25,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and sixty guns in six hours. If the landing can be made in a harbor this time can be materially lessened. Fortifications are effective against landing enterprises only when sufficient troops are on hand to defend the coast.

The writer says that a naval war against the United States could not succeed without the simultaneous inauguration of land warfare. Mr. Carnegie's theory that an invading army could be lured into the interior of the United States and there annihilated by "millions of American marksmen" is not in favor with this author, for he says that "because of the great extensions of the United States it would not be satisfactory for the operation of an invading army to be directed toward conquering the interior of the land. It is almost a certainty, however, that a victorious assault upon the Atlantic coast tying up the importing and exporting business of the whole country would bring about such an annoying situation that the Government would be willing to treat for peace." "If the German invading force were equipped and ready for transporting the moment the battle fleet is despatched, under average conditions these corps can begin operations on American soil within at least four weeks."

While the Americans' splendidly developed net of railroads will enable them to concentrate their troops in a relatively short time on the various recognized landing points on the coast, there are many other splendid landing points on the coast. The author believes that Germany is the only great Power which is in a position to conquer the United States. England could, of course, carry out a successful attack on the sea, but she would not be prepared to protect her Canadian provinces, with which the Americans could compensate themselves for a total or crushing defeat on the sea. "None of the other great Powers can provide the necessary transport fleet."

The first applications for the new Navy qualification of expert team rifleman have come from the U.S.S. Louisiana. The applications of Chief Gunners Mates F. L. McClure and E. L. Dieudonne are based upon membership on team in a match won from the Danish

army at Copenhagen May 31, 1911; on membership on a team in a match won from the Royal Swedish navy at Stockholm June 9, 1911, and on membership on the Louisiana ship's team winning first place in a fleet match at Guantanamo in March, 1912. The Navy Department has allowed these credits, and if these men have qualified under former regulations and also under the present firing regulations as expert riflemen they will be awarded the expert team rifleman's medal.

## GEOGRAPHY AND WAR—EASTERN THEATER.

(From the Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore.)

The great triangular plain of northern Europe, barely a hundred miles wide in Belgium, broadens rapidly towards the east until it overspreads the whole of European Russia, the base on the borders of Asia extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Caucasus. A direct line across the plain between the limits of the Russian frontier against Germany and Austria, that is, between Memel on the Baltic Sea and Czernowitz in Bukowina, measures nearly 600 miles, but this length is nearly doubled if the great triple curve of the actual frontier be followed, the distance from the "Three Emperors' Corner" at Mysłowitz northwards to Memel being 750 miles and eastwards to Czernowitz more than 400 miles. The almost inexhaustible military resources of Russia would be hard put to it to provide a continuous line of such enormous length, even if her safety required it, and fortunately this is neither necessary nor possible. It is unnecessary because her neighbors have not the men to oppose such a front, and it is impossible because considerable portions of the frontier are physically unsuited to the purposes of war. The operations in the eastern theater, then, differ from those in the west in this important respect, that they are being conducted in a series of detached areas rather than along a single front. These operations may be located geographically in three main regions: the northern against East Prussia, the central in Poland, and the southern in Galicia.

Geographically this "eastern wing of the Prussian eagle" is the most vulnerable part of the whole frontier. It is exposed on the north to the attention of the Russian Baltic fleet, and it is also embraced by Russia on the east and south, its width just east of the Vistula being only seventy-five miles. But while its isolation from the main body of the empire offers obvious inducements to a Russian attack, they are largely minimized by the natural configuration of the country. Level and low-lying along the northern coast plains, the surface rises in the south into an irregular morainic, lake-strewn plateau, of which fully one-fifth is forest, a region in which Russia has already experienced extreme difficulty in the movement of troops.

Operations on the 360 miles of frontier between Memel and Thorn are, as is well known, confined to the only three points where railways cross the border. On the eastern section of the curve two lines converge on Königsberg, one from Stallupönen along the valley of the Pregel and the other from Lyck by way of Lotzen in the heart of the Masurian lakes.

The key to the situation in Prussia is to be found in the location of the third trans-frontier railway, the trunk line from Dantzig to Odessa, via Warsaw, which leaves German territory at Soldau.

The critical region of the eastern theater is in Poland. Russia's scheme for the defense of Poland consists in the great square of fortresses, Novo Georgiewsk and Ivangorod at the western angles, with Warsaw between them, and Grest-Litowski and Goniondz further to the east; of these Warsaw has so far been the main objective of the German operations. The heart of Polish political and commercial life, it also commands the line of the Vistula, and is a road and railway center of high strategic value. Warsaw is thus a prize worth striving for, but it may, nevertheless, be doubted whether Germany's strenuous efforts in the direction of the Polish capital are not really defensive rather than offensive. Russian success on the right flank along the Graudenz and Dirschau lines would menace Germany's line of communications in East Prussia, while similar success on the left flank, operating across the southeast corner of Silesia, would secure command of the Moravian gap between the Carpathians and the Sudetic Mountains, a route low enough and level enough to afford a passage for the canal between the Oder and the March which links up the Baltic and the Black Sea river basins. The Russian command of this ancient highway would have two important effects: it would secure the entrance into the Vienna basin, and it would isolate Galicia from German assistance, leaving for communication between Austria and her ally the difficult mountain country of Bohemia, which is essentially Slav, or the narrow valley of the Danube north of the Tyrolean Alps.

All this points to the supreme importance of the position of Cracow. German strategy is already attempting the separation of the Russian forces in Poland and Galicia by outflanking movements south of Petrofok. The general tendency of Germany's effort is, then, to establish a link along the Nida and Pilica rivers between Russia's central and southern armies, and to bring the main operations against Germany and Austria on to a single front extending from Iloff on the Vistula, along the Bzura and Rawka rivers, and though Opoczno and Kielce to Tarnow, a north and south line about 175 miles in length.

Turning now to the southern region of operations, it may be remarked at once that Galicia as a part of the Austrian Empire is a geographical anomaly. Not only is Galicia cut off by the great mountain rampart of the Carpathians, but commercially and ethnically it belongs to Poland, being Austria's share of the spoil in the dismemberment of that kingdom in 1795. While the Carpathian ridge must always prove a formidable obstacle to facility of communication between Galicia and the rest of the Empire, Austria has done something towards providing for military exigencies in Galicia by the construction of two railway tracks parallel to the Russian border.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that paymasters' clerks in the Army whose pay and allowances are the same as paymasters' clerks in the Navy on shore duty are not entitled to heat or light allowance. In the case of Boatswain Pippo the Comptroller decides that while he is either in suspension or arrest he should receive waiting orders pay.

In the case of Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth G. Castleman, U.S.N., who asks for difference in pay between that of lieutenant and lieutenant commander from July 1, 1911,



to July 6, 1914, the Comptroller decides that "Sections 1493 and 1496, Rev. Stats., supra, provide for qualification prior to promotion to a higher grade of officers of the Navy, and it not appearing that the physical disability suffered by claimant arose from causes contemplated by Section 1494 of the Revised Statutes, I am of opinion, and so decide, that the ranking of claimant, an additional number in grade, from July 1, 1911, prior to qualification, was not such an advancement in rank or grade within the meaning of the Act of March 4, 1913, supra, as entitles him to pay of the higher grade prior to the date of completion of examination under Sections 1493 and 1496, supra, to wit: June 30, 1914."

### THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

#### THIRD SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill, as reported in Senate, appears on page 777.

The President on Feb. 17 approved S. 3525, for relief of Pay Insp. F. A. Arms, U.S.N., and S. 543, to correct the military record of John T. Haines.

The Senate on Feb. 11 passed H.R. 16896, relief of Col. Richard H. Wilson, U.S.A.

The Senate on Feb. 13 passed S. 2789, to award the medal of honor to Major John O. Skinner, surgeon, U.S. Army, retired, for gallantry in action while serving as an acting assistant surgeon, U.S. Army, in having rescued a wounded soldier who lay under a close and heavy fire during the assault on the Modoc stronghold during the battle of Jan. 17, 1873, in the Lava Beds, Ore., after two soldiers had unsuccessfully attempted to make the rescue and both had been wounded in doing so.

In the Senate Feb. 15, 1915, an amendment was presented, intended to be proposed by Mr. Tillman to the bill (H.R. 20189) making appropriations for rivers and harbors, viz.: On page 67, after line 17, insert: "Sec. 13. That hereafter vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army shall be filled by promotion from the Corps of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy: Provided, That vacancies remaining in any fiscal year after the assignment of cadets of the class graduating in that fiscal year may be filled by the transfer of lieutenants of the line of the Army of the United States who pass a satisfactory professional examination: Provided further, That vacancies not filled as hereinbefore prescribed may be filled from civil life as provided in the Act of Feb. 27, 1911: And provided further, That, in the event of sufficient vacancies, the proportion of any graduating class assigned to the Corps of Engineers shall not be less than the proportion which the number of officers authorized for the Corps of Engineers at the date of graduation bears to the total number of officers of all other branches of the Army to which cadets are eligible for promotion on the same date."

In the Senate Feb. 11, 1915, an amendment was offered, intended to be proposed by Mr. Jones to the bill (H.R. 20347) making appropriations for the Army: On page 37, line 4, relating to the construction, repair, and maintenance of military roads in Alaska, strike out the numerals "\$125,000" and insert "\$200,000."

The House on Feb. 17 passed S. 5259, an act to establish one or more U.S. Navy mail lines between the United States and South America and between the United States and the countries of Europe. The House added as its principal amendment the modified Ship Purchase bill. Under this bill, in Sec. 12 the President is authorized to charter, lease or transfer such naval auxiliaries belonging to the naval establishment of the United States as are suitable for commercial use and which are not required for use in the Navy in time of peace, and vessels belonging to the War Department suitable for commercial uses and not required for military transports in time of peace, and vessels now owned and operated by the Panama Railroad Company, to any corporation now or hereafter organized as in this act provided upon such terms and conditions as the shipping board, with the approval of the President of the United States, shall prescribe. The vessels purchased or constructed by the United States through the shipping board, with the approval of the President of the United States, shall be of a type, as far as the commercial requirements of the foreign trade of the United States may permit, suitable for use as naval auxiliaries in the naval establishment of the United States. Sec. 15 appropriates \$10,000,000, or the Secretary of the Treasury may sell Panama Canal bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 and use the proceeds thereof for such purposes. In Sec. 16 it is provided that two years from and after the conclusion of the present European war, that fact to be determined by the President, the corporation and the shipping board shall turn over and transfer all vessels purchased or constructed under the provisions of this act to the Navy Department, and the Secretary of the Navy shall have the right, with the approval of the President, to lease or charter any of such vessels not needed for naval or military purposes to any firm, individual or corporation for use as merchant vessels. That the Secretary of the Navy shall in such leases provide for their cancellation whenever such vessels may be required for naval or military purposes.

The House on Feb. 17 passed the Senate bill of last December providing that where vessels are wrecked on the coast of the United States and repaired in an American shipyard they may be admitted to American registry in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce if the cost of repairs is three times the salvage value of the vessel. This is precisely the law as it stood for more than half a century on the statute books, having been first enacted in 1852 and repealed by Congress in 1906, when it was enacted that wrecked vessels rebuilt in this country should be admitted to American registry only by special act of Congress. The bill was fought by representatives of shipping interests because vessels thus rebuilt and registered can be used in coastwise trade.

The House has passed S. 1304, an act authorizing the Department of State to deliver to Capt. P. H. Überroth, U.S.R.C.S., and Gunner Carl Johansson, U.S.R.C.S., watches tendered to them by the Canadian government; S. 3525, an act for the relief of Pay Insp. F. T. Arms, U.S.N.; H.R. 16896, an act for the relief of Col. Richard H. Wilson, U.S.A.; H.R. 18572, an act granting permission to Mrs. R. S. Abernethy, of Lincoln, N.C., to accept the decoration of the bust of Bolivar.

In the House Feb. 15, when the next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 1281) providing for the retirement of certain officers of the Philippine Scouts, Mr. Mann objected. Mr. Peterson said: "Mr. Speaker, this is a bill for the relief of Capt. John J. Clark. It applies to only one man. Captain Clark was a soldier of the Civil War and served in that

war until its close, and after that he served in the Regular Army. His entire service has amounted to over forty years. After that he joined the Philippine Scouts, and his service in all aggregates nearly fifty-three years. Unfortunately the law is such that he cannot be retired. This bill is to relieve that situation and retire that old soldier. It seems to me this bill ought to be permitted to pass." Mr. Mann replied: "Mr. Speaker, that is the objection I have to this bill. It is general in form, but it is intended to apply to only one person. If it is to apply to one person only, it should have been introduced as such and placed on the Private Calendar." Mr. Peterson: "This bill has passed the Senate twice, and has been favorably reported here twice by the Committee on Military Affairs, and the War Department has approved it, and it is certainly just and right that it should be passed." The Speaker: "Does the gentleman from Illinois withdraw his objection?" Mr. Mann: "No." The bill was stricken from the calendar.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmits schedules of claims, amounting to \$650,373.04, allowed by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of Section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874. The Service items total for the War Department, \$420,062.55; Navy Department, \$56,456.88.

An amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Poin-dexter to the bill (H.R. 20975) making appropriations for the naval service reads: "For rifle range for small arms at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., \$25,000."

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7599, Mr. Poin-dexter.—That every ship flying the American flag and entitled to American registry, whether engaged in domestic or foreign commerce, shall be entitled at all times to free passage through the Panama Canal.

S. 7601, Mr. Shields.—To appropriate \$500,000 to aid the Andrew Jackson Memorial Association in the erection of a monument at Nashville, Tenn., to commemorate the life, character and services of Andrew Jackson.

S. 7602, Mr. Root.—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, empowered to grant a revocable license for the erection and maintenance of a Catholic chapel for religious worship on the military reservation at Governors Island, New York Harbor, upon the same terms and conditions as the revocable license granted March 29, 1905, to the corporation of Trinity Church for the erection and maintenance of an Episcopal chapel on the said reservation: Provided, That the erection of such building will not interfere with the uses of said reservation for military purposes. Said building shall be erected without any expense to the Government; it shall be located in accordance with the plan for the improvement of Governors Island approved by the Secretary of War March 4, 1908, and shall be removed from the reservation, or its location changed, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, public or military necessity shall require it, and without compensation for such building or any other expense whatever to the Government.

H.R. 21380, Mr. Martin.—That it shall be unlawful for the master or other officer to use the American flag on any foreign vessel for the purpose of concealing the nationality of the said vessel or for the purpose of making it appear that the said vessel is a vessel of the United States or of American registry. Sec. 2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10,000 or more than \$100,000, and the said offense shall cause the confiscation of the said vessel to be enforced whenever the said vessel shall be found within the jurisdiction of the United States.

H.R. 21412, Mr. Brockson.—For the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near New Castle, Del., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.

H.R. 21413, Mr. Brockson.—For the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near Wilmington, Del., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.

H.R. 21440, Mr. Stephens, of California.—For the purpose of further increasing the Naval Establishment the President is authorized to have built in the Atlantic and Pacific shipyards of the U.S. naval auxiliaries not exceeding thirty in number, suitable for use as merchant vessels in time of peace. The President is authorized to charter, assign or transfer any or all of the vessels provided for by this act, and such naval auxiliaries now belonging to the Naval Establishment suitable for commercial use and not required for use in the Navy in time of peace, to the Panama Railroad Company or to any other corporation owned wholly by the U.S., and organized for the purpose of acquiring and operating vessels in the inter-coastal or foreign trade of the U.S., on such terms and conditions as the President shall prescribe: Provided, That vessels so chartered or transferred shall be used in inter-coastal traffic between the principal Atlantic and Pacific ports of the U.S. and between the ports of the United States and the ports of Mexico, Central America and South America, and such other foreign ports as the President may designate: Provided further, That all vessels so chartered, assigned or transferred shall be retransferred to the Naval Establishment upon the written order of the President of the United States when in his judgment said vessels are needed for the paramount duties of the Navy. The sum of \$30,000,000 is appropriated: Provided, That not more than \$500,000 of the \$30,000,000 shall be used in organizing, inaugurating and carrying on said traffic.

H.R. 21449, Mr. Platt.—That hereafter whenever all vacancies at the Military Academy shall not have been filled as the result of the regular annual entrance examination, the remaining vacancies shall be filled by admission from the whole list of alternates selected in their order of merit established at such entrance examinations. The admissions thus made shall be credited to the United States at large and shall not interfere with or affect in any manner whatsoever any appointment authorized by existing law; and whenever by the operation of this or any other law the Corps of Cadets exceeds its authorized maximum strength as now provided by law, the admission of alternates as prescribed in this act shall cease until such time as said corps may be reduced to its present authorized strength. Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint not to exceed ten cadets annually to the U.S. Military Academy, each of whom shall have been recommended to the War Department as the honor graduate of an educational institution having an officer of the Army detailed as professor of military science and tactics under existing law, and designated in War Department orders as an "honor school" upon the determination of its relative standing at the last preceding annual inspection regularly made by the War Department: Provided, That the cadets appointed under this section may be admitted to the academy without mental examination, and shall be in addition to the authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets as prescribed by existing law and in addition to the appointments authorized in the preceding section.

#### JOHN T. HAINES.

The President has approved Senate bill 543, which reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That John T. Haines, deceased, who was a captain in the 11th Regiment, U.S. Cavalry, and who was nominated by the President for appointment as major of Cavalry, to rank from March 3, 1911, said nomination being confirmed by the Senate after the death of said Haines, which occurred after his nomination, shall hereafter be held and considered to have become a major of Cavalry in the service of the United States on March 3, 1911, and to have held that office until the date of his death; and the President is hereby authorized to issue a commission as major of Cavalry in the name of John T. Haines, with rank to date from March 3, 1911.

This corrects the military record of the late Major

John T. Haines and, by enacting into law what was his due, does justice to the record and memory of a highly accomplished and deserving officer.

It will be recalled that on March 3, 1911, Congress passed a law creating a certain number of additional and extra officers. Upon approval of this act Major Haines (then captain, 11th Cavalry) was automatically promoted, but, due to various causes, the issuing of the commission was delayed. In the meantime Major Haines, while serving with his regiment in Texas, was taken ill, and despite the advice of friends and medical officers remained at his post of duty until he was stricken unto death. The routine of promotion had prolonged itself to such an extent that when all but completed Major Haines had passed to his reward and was thus denied the satisfaction dear to every soldier of receiving tangible evidence of governmental appreciation of faithful service.

It has now been announced by the Congress of the United States that this evidence of honor and appreciation denied to Major Haines shall be atoned for, in part at least, by making the record and the facts agree. It will be a great satisfaction to the friends and admirers of Major Haines to know of this simple act of justice to so gallant an officer.

#### DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, has issued a circular relating to the creation of Militia division districts, in which he says:

1. In November, 1912, there was published to the Organized Militia the plan of the War Department for the creation of twelve Organized Militia division districts, and the maintenance in each of these districts of a complete division of Organized Militia troops. The plan was incomplete in that it failed to assign to each state its definite share of the divisional organization of the district. Furthermore, no provision was made for the organization of the corresponding Army troops.

2. The accompanying table supplies the deficiencies referred to above. It provides for the necessary Army troops for four field armies. It also provides for three Cavalry divisions, utilizing, in addition to the Organized Militia Cavalry, three regiments of Regular Cavalry.

3. The figures in the table represent enlisted strength only. In case any unit is made up complete within a single state, the corresponding headquarters and sanitary detachments, if any, are included in the figures. Such detachments are not provided for in the case of units made up of components from different states, because it is considered impracticable at this time to maintain such detachments in time of peace. Similarly no provision has been made for ammunition and supply trains except where the state organization includes a complete tactical division. For obvious reasons the figures do not include recruit depot troops.

4. The listing of certain Infantry units as not utilized in this scheme of organization should not be understood as meaning that these units will not be needed in time of war, even if only four field armies should be organized. The units in question will be available for special uses, such as Coast Artillery supports or for other Federal or state purposes. In view, however, of the fact that such special use is uncertain and that there is definite need for troops of the auxiliary arms to round out the divisional organizations, it is strongly urged upon the state military authorities to consider the advisability of transforming their unutilized Infantry units into units of the auxiliary arms needed to complete their divisional components.

5. Organizations are assigned serial designations. The Organized Militia series begins with the 5th Division. Components of the 5th Division are designated serially as follows: Infantry: The 13th Brigade, 14th Brigade, 15th Brigade. Cavalry: The 5th Militia Cavalry. Field Artillery: The 5th Field Artillery Brigade, the component regiments being the 9th Militia Field Artillery and the 10th Militia Field Artillery. Engineers: The 5th Pioneer Battalion of Engineers. Signal Troops: The 5th Field Battalion Signal Troops. Sanitary Troops: The 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Ambulance Companies; the 13th, 14th and 15th Field Hospital Companies.

As an exception to the above stated general rule regarding serial designations, any brigade or smaller unit pertaining entirely to a single state may be given a state numerical designation instead of the serial designation indicated above. Thus, since the 13th Brigade consists entirely of Massachusetts troops, it may be designated the —th Massachusetts Brigade. Similarly, other units might be designated, if the states concerned so desired, the —th Maine Infantry, the —th Connecticut Field Hospital Company.

6. The total enlisted force provided for in the accompanying table is 316,264. The organization, in time of war, of recruit depot troops, headquarters detachments and trains is expected to bring the total up to about 400,000 men. The assignment of headquarters detachment, trains and such special detachments as may be required is relied upon to adjust the total from each state to the state's quota as shown in the table.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Tennessee arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 17, with 660 additional refugees from Syria.

The San Francisco has been detached from duty with the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to duty with the Auxiliary Division, Atlantic Fleet.

The Jason, now en route from Barcelona to Bristol, England, will arrive at Hampton Roads about the middle of March, and leave shortly thereafter for San Francisco via the Panama Canal.

Ferneley F. Wiley, yeoman, second class, attached to the U.S.S. Piscataqua, was drowned at Olongapo Feb. 15. His father is said to live at Santa Fe, N.M.

An "Auxiliary Division" of the Atlantic Fleet has been formed, consisting of the Vestal (flagship), Celtic, Culgoa, Lebanon, Solace, Ontario, Sonoma, Patapsco, Patuxent and San Francisco.

The U.S. collier Jason, which took to Europe a cargo of toys as Christmas gifts for war orphans, sailed from Marseilles Feb. 13 for San Francisco with the French exhibit for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

George Altenbaumer, chief machinist's mate, was found missing from the U.S.S. Yorktown at sea 7 a.m. Feb. 17. He was last seen aboard ship at two o'clock on the morning of that day. Altenbaumer is a native of Springfield, Ill.

The G-1, G-2, G-4 and Sonoma, now at the New York Yard, have been ordered to proceed to the Delaware



Breakwater, where the G-4 will be detached and will proceed to Cramp's shipyard. From the Breakwater the G-1, G-2 and Sonoma will proceed to Hampton Roads.

The Castine, now at Mobile, has been ordered to proceed to the Boston Yard.

The Neptune, now at the Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to load a cargo of coal and proceed to Guantanamo to arrive prior to March 7.

The Orion, now en route from Guacanagabo Bay to Hampton Roads, has been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia and thence to Hampton Roads.

The Navy Department has investigated the case of W. L. Van Camp, of the Navy, who was excluded from a theater in Washington on the evening of Nov. 21, 1914, and, upon the advice of the U. S. District Attorney's office to the effect that sufficient evidence was not obtained upon which to predicate an indictment, will not further prosecute the matter.

William Ruf, gun pointer on the battleship Texas, is credited with eight straight hits with a 14-inch gun, shooting at a moving target twelve miles away. For this difficult feat the sailor receives a raise in pay and \$20 in gold, the rating of "excellent" in gunnery and the privilege of wearing the letter E on his sleeve.

A. V. Brown, a seaman on the U. S. S. North Dakota at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, state of Washington, died Feb. 15 from injuries received Feb. 14 while boxing on the West Virginia with Clarence Salmon, another seaman. A blow behind the left ear rendered Brown unconscious. Brown's home was in Dallas, Texas. Salmon was held to be blameless.

A French Ministerial decree of Feb. 11, 1915, abolishes the use of the words tribord and babord (starboard and port) in all French ships in favor of the simpler right and left as commands to the steersman. This innovation was first put in force in the U. S. Navy. A report addressed to President Poincaré gives as the reason for the change the fact that a vessel's safety is likely to be compromised by possible confusion due to the similarity of the two expressions. A similar decree on July 24, 1884, abolished the words in the navy, but the merchant service has hitherto retained the old phraseology.

After being accused of having offered a bribe to Paymr. James Reay, of the U. S. S. Texas, when that vessel was at New York Jan. 9 last, Thomas J. White, manager of the Brooklyn Steamship and Hotel Company, and Walter G. Roache, commissary steward aboard the Texas, were arrested on Feb. 15. It is charged that Roache, acting as White's agent, offered \$200 to the paymaster, in return for which he was to allow inferior foodstuffs to be passed in an inspection of food for the crew of the battleship. The Brooklyn Steamship and Hotel Supply Company, with offices at No. 157 West avenue, in the Wallabout Market, makes a business of supplying foodstuffs to steamships. One of the largest of its customers was the Texas, and at various times the company has sold provisions to other vessels in the navy yard.

#### FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations reports the Fortifications bill carrying \$6,060,216.90, which amount is \$432,516.90 more than was appropriated for the same purposes at the last session of Congress, and \$133,424.42 less than the estimates submitted.

The total appropriations made for fortifications and other works of defense since 1888, and since the recommendations of the Endicott Board of 1885, including the appropriations made in deficiency and other acts including the Army bills dated Sept. 22, 1888, March 2, 1901, June 30, 1902, and March 2, 1903, the Sundry Civil bills dated April 28, 1904, March 3, 1905, June 30, 1906, and March 4, 1911, and allotments from the national defense fund, amount to \$175,974,699.13, of which sum \$154,682,768.13 was for the United States and \$21,291,931 for the insular possessions, and has included the necessary cost of maintenance; \$59,198.66 of the amount appropriated for the United States was expended for maintenance of submarine mines in the insular possessions. The scheme of seacoast fortifications for the continental United States contemplated by the Endicott Board, as modified by the National Coast Defense Board (see S. Doc. No. 248, 59th Cong., 1st sess., for report), and as revised to date, it is estimated, will cost in the aggregate \$159,982,534.43, of which amount the sum of \$126,112,068.50 has been appropriated and \$1,043,998.81 has been returned to the Treasury. The items of the bill follow:

A, appropriations for 1915; B, recommended for 1916.	
Gun and mortar batteries.....	\$250,000
Modernizing older emplacements.....	(1)
Fire-control stations, construction.....	130,000
Coast Artillery war instruction.....	25,000
Electric plants, seacoast forts.....	50,000
Searchlights for important harbors.....	100,000
Preservation of fortifications.....	(2)
Torpedo defense structures.....	20,000
Plans for fortifications.....	5,000
Electric equipment and searchlights.....	40,000
Sea walls and embankments.....	25,000
Fire-control stations, maintenance.....	130,000
Submarine mines.....	31,000
Outer Brewster, Boston, landing.....	.....
Greene, Frank, payment to.....	139
Total, fortifications and other works of defense.....	645,000
ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.	
Mountain, field and siege cannon:	
Purchase, manufacture, equipment, etc.	\$450,000
Ammunition for.....	1,200,000
Seacoast cannon:	
Purchase, manufacture, equipment, etc.	\$336,800
Ammunition for.....	200,000
Subcaliber guns, seacoast artillery, ammunition for.....	425,000
Mobile artillery, alteration and maintenance.....	45,000
Subcaliber guns, mountain, field and siege artillery, ammunition for.....	130,000
3.2-inch batteries, alteration, sights, etc.	175,000
Submarine mine material, purchase, manufacture and test.....	26,000
Seacoast artillery, alteration and maintenance of.....	300,000
Total, armament of fortifications.....	3,201,800
PROVING GROUND, SANDY HOOK, N. J.	
Current expenses.....	56,200
Expenses of officers and pay of draftsmen.....	18,700
Total, Sandy Hook Proving Ground.....	74,900
SUBMARINE MINES.	
Submarine mines, purchase.....	100,000
Submarine mine matériel.....	68,000
Total, submarine mines.....	168,000

#### FORTIFICATIONS IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Seacoast batteries, Philippine Islands.....	300,000	.....
Repair of fortifications:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	1,000	2,000
Philippine Islands.....	.....	3,000
Torpedo structures:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	2,000	1,000
Philippine Islands.....	1,000	1,000
Land defenses, Hawaiian Islands.....	457,000	150,000
Reserve equipment:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	50,000	.....
Philippine Islands.....	100,000	.....
Electric light and power plants:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	1,000	1,500
Philippine Islands.....	3,000	3,000
Sea walls, Hawaiian Islands.....	.....	21,000
Submarine mines.....	.....	17,000
Fire-control installations, operations, etc.	10,000	10,000
Seacoast cannon.....	100,000	110,000
Ammunition for.....	400,000	400,000
Seacoast artillery:		
Alteration and maintenance.....	35,000	60,000
Installation, supervision of.....	500	.....
Submarine mines: Purchase of.....	.....	40,000
Material, maintenance of.....	7,500	7,500
Fire-control stations, construction, etc.....	55,000	15,678
Total, fortifications in insular possessions.....	1,523,000	842,678
Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.....	15,000	15,000
Grand total, fortifications.....	5,627,700	6,060,216

\*Reappropriation of \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations for protecting defenses of Pensacola, Fla.

\*Reappropriation of \$165,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations for protecting defenses of Pensacola, Fla.

In addition to this sum, authority was granted for 1915 and is added for 1916 to contract for the further amount of \$300,000.

The following limitations not heretofore imposed on appropriations are recommended:

#### On page 3:

The Secretary of War is authorized to grant to the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, a perpetual right of way through the lands which have been or which may be acquired for fortification purposes at Cape Henry, Va., on such location as he may approve, in exchange for all of said company's lands and rights of way lying within the boundaries of the lands acquired or to be acquired for said fortification purposes: Provided, That the said railroad company may be reimbursed from appropriations which may be applicable to the construction of defenses at Cape Henry, Va., for the expense which may be imposed upon the said railroad company in changing the location of its tracks, stations, or other buildings and appurtenances from their present location on the said lands and rights of way of the said railroad company to the right of way heretofore authorized to be granted to the said company by the Secretary of War.

#### On page 26:

The accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized and directed to pay to Lieut. Col. Frank Greene, Sig. Corps, U. S. Army, retired, the sum of \$138.90.

On page 48, with reference to officers on duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground:

That hereafter the occupancy by such officers, providing themselves with quarters elsewhere, of one room in the building at the proving ground locally known as the brick house shall not be construed as occupancy of public quarters within the meaning of this act and of the law authorizing allowance and commutation of quarters: Provided further, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are directed to reimburse Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., the sum of \$118, and 1st Lieut. Alfred H. Hobbey, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., the sum of \$156, refunded by them to the U. S. on April 22 and May 21, 1914, respectively, on account of moneys received by them as commutation of quarters during part of the period June 1 to Oct. 31, 1913, from the appropriation from which payment was originally made and to which the funds were credited when refunded.

#### Additional provisos follow:

The transfer of four twelve-inch mortars and their carriages and accessories, having an approximate value of \$110,000, from fortifications in the U. S. to the insular possessions, is approved.

That the payment of rent for offices heretofore leased in the District of Columbia for the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and the payments heretofore made for rent of such offices, are hereby authorized.

Sec. 5. That the several appropriations herein made and heretofore made in fortification appropriation acts shall be available for the payment of a per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence to civilian employees when allowed pursuant to Sec. 13 of the sundry civil appropriation act approved Aug. 1, 1914.

On Feb. 18 a bill (H. R. 2642), authorizing the President to reinstate Joseph Elliott Austin as ensign in the U. S. Navy was reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and in less than an hour Chairman Tillman had secured its passage by the Senate. As the bill had already passed the House it now remains for the President to decide whether Mr. Austin will be reinstated. Mr. Austin was dismissed from the Navy because in September, 1900, while he was still a midshipman, he was married. This was in violation of the Navy Regulations. From the evidence submitted to the committee it appears that Midshipman Austin had no knowledge of the existence of the anti-marriage regulation. He had heard rumors of its existence, but for some reason there was no copy of the Regulations on board the ship on which he was serving. The captain of the ship evidently was in equal ignorance of the existence of the regulation, for on the night before the happy event Midshipman Austin informed his commander that he was about to be married and invited him to attend. The captain was unable to attend, but he excused several of his junior officers so that they could be present at the ceremony. On the following day Mr. Austin's ship sailed for the Philippines and not until he arrived there was he advised that he had violated the Regulations. Not having been excused by the Secretary of the Navy, he was court-martialed and found guilty under the Regulations. Since Mr. Austin's dismissal he has served for a period of six months with a naval division of the Culver Military Academy in Indiana and also in the Naval Militia of Michigan.

The first applications for the new Navy qualification of expert team rifleman have come from the U. S. S. Louisiana. The applications of Chief Gunner's Mates F. L. McClure and E. L. Dieudonne are based upon membership on team in a match won from the Danish army at Copenhagen, May 31, 1911; on membership on a team in a match won from the Royal Swedish navy at Stockholm, June 9, 1911, and on membership on the Louisiana ship's team winning first place in a fleet match at Guantanamo in March, 1912. The Department has allowed these credits, and if these men have qualified under former regulations and also under the present firing regulations as expert riflemen they will be awarded the expert team rifleman's medal.

Gold pieces amounting to \$2,360 were distributed to 130 members of the crew of the U. S. battleship Georgia at Boston, Mass., Feb. 13, for excellence in elementary

gun practice during the maneuvers off the Virginia Capes. The prizes were awarded by the Navy Department. The letter "E," awarded to the battleship for excellence, has been painted on the rear gun turret, where it will remain for one year, and members of the crew of the turret will wear the letter on their uniforms for a like period. Sixty-three men who qualified as gun pointers received increases in pay. All the winners received special shore leave until Feb. 15.

At the request of the Jewish Relief Society, the naval collier Vulcan will carry food and medical supplies to the relief of the destitute inhabitants of Palestine. The State Department has instructed Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople to make the necessary arrangements with the Turkish government for the receipt and distribution of these supplies. The Vulcan will sail March 4 with coal and supplies for the Tennessee and North Carolina, now in Turkish waters. The Navy Department is giving part of the space on her to the Jewish Relief Society shipments.

Chaplain Waring, of the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is delighted with the excellent effect the less harsh treatment of the military prisoners and the new policy are having on the morale of them all. He has taken the fifty men of the prison minstrel troupe all around the neighborhood of Leavenworth to perform at night lately without either guard or guns, absolutely on their honor, and they have never abused the privilege.

A score which, it is claimed, is a record for the U. S. Army in machine-gun firing at floating targets, was made at Texas City, Texas, Feb. 12, by Pvt. Claude Bloomfield, 26th U. S. Inf., at 500 yards, shooting at illuminated targets. He made 101 hits out of 120 shots. The entire company made 520 hits out of 1,200.

#### TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The Army transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14, with forty-nine officers, including Brigadier General Hoyle, retired; Colonels Erwin, A. G. Dept., Kennon, 25th Inf.; Major Hardeman, retired; Captains Gracie, Q. M. C., Ennis, 1st Deems, 6th Field Art.; Lieutenants Gee, C. E., Hall, 4th, Spring, 9th, Shannon, 11th Cav., Palmer, Bowley, Andrews, 1st Field Art., Minnergerode, Campbell, Drain, Hobson, Brush, McKinney, Inf., Rose, 2d, Bull, 23d, Lamb, 25th, Shute, 26th Inf.; Captains Freeman, Weed, McCornack, Cooper, Winer, Med. Corps; Lieutenants Bowman, Anderson, M. R. C. Hospital Corps, Sergeants 1st Class Linden, Prater, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Culp, Sergeant Ziegler, furlough; Army Nurse Corps, Misses Bement, Logan, duty; casuals, including a number of prisoners and other enlisted men.

The Army transport Sherman sailed from Manila Feb. 15 with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clifford C. Early, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Schimelfeng, 18th Co., C. A.; 2d Lieut. Wesley F. Ayer, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John L. Homer, 42d Co. C. A. For San Francisco—Major William K. Jones, 8th Inf.; Col. Frank B. Jones, 8th Inf.; Capt. Vincent M. Elmore, 24th Inf.; Capt. Archie W. Barry, P. S.; Capt. Myron S. Crissy, 70th Co., C. A.; 1st Lieut. Ernest C. Wright, P. S.; 1st Lieut. Jenner Y. Chisum, P. S.; 1st Lieut. Herbert A. Dargus, Sig. Corps; 1st Lieut. George P. Stallman, M. R. C.; 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Wilson, 70th Co., C. A.; 2d Lieut. Clifford Blumel, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George A. Speer, jr., 13th Inf.

The War Department announces that Captain Shelton, 24th U. S. Inf., and Lieutenant Hatch, 1st U. S. Field Art., reported to have sailed from San Francisco on transport Thomas Feb. 5, did not sail aboard that vessel.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Perry, arrived last week from the East, are being entertained by friends. As Captain Perry has been detailed here in connection with the Exposition, they will probably be here for about a year. Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh L. Minnergerode, U. S. A., with their small daughter, Patricia, are due to arrive about Feb. 14 on the Logan, after having been away about two years. Lieutenant Minnergerode will take a month's leave before taking up his duties at his new station, which will probably be this post.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. Tom D. Barber, U. S. M. C., have taken apartments on Bush street. Captain Williams and Lieutenant Barber, with a detail of forty men of the 1st Battalion of the Marine Corps, are pitching camp and making everything ready at the Exposition grounds for the remainder of the battalion, which will arrive about Feb. 15. Major J. T. Meyers will be in command.

Mrs. William H. Monroe entertained at a bridge-luncheon last Thursday afternoon at her home at Fort Scott for Mesdames Merriman, Humphrey, Lewis, Gillis, Baxter, Fuqua and Elliott. Capt. and Mrs. Walter Cotchett gave an elaborate dinner Tuesday.

Mrs. Alfred Hunter entertained at bridge Wednesday. There will be an elaborate military ball in the Exposition Auditorium the latter part of March. The engagement of Miss Margaret Whitney to Mr. George Collins, of Chicago, was recently announced in that city. Miss Whitney is the daughter of Mrs. S. Dykes Whitney and is a cousin of Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees, whom she visited, with her mother, last winter, also accompanying Col. and Mrs. Rees and Miss Helen Rees to Honolulu. Mr. Collins is the son of Judge Collins, of Chicago, and is a graduate of Yale.

#### FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, Feb. 9, 1915.

The hop at the Officers' Club Feb. 2 was largely attended. The club was decorated with Chinese lanterns and perfect music was furnished by the 14th Cavalry orchestra. After the hop Col. and Mrs. F. W. Sibley gave a delicious supper to Col. and Mrs. Brady and the members of the Vitagraph Company, the officers and ladies of the garrison. Col. and Mrs. Sibley also had a number of guests from Brackettville and Eagle Pass. Mrs. O. B. Meyer and Mrs. G. E. Lovell served the turkey and salad and Mrs. S. P. Adams served the punch. Mrs. Henry R. Smalley and Mrs. Wells spent a few days in San Antonio, guests of the Menger Hotel. Lieut. H. R. Smalley motored to Del Rio Wednesday to have some dental work done.



Mrs. Joe De Bona, of Eagle Pass, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Martin, at the ranch.

Mrs. Martha Peterson, of Brackettville, entertained at cards Thursday. Beautiful prizes were won and delicious refreshments were served at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Gething and Mrs. Edwards, of Del Rio, spent a few hours in the post on Saturday. They were luncheon guests of Mrs. G. W. Winterburn.

Troop E, commanded by Capt. G. W. Winterburn, left Feb. 6 for a three months' stay at Eagle Pass and outposts, relieving Troop D, which will return to Clark for duty. Major O. B. Meyer and Miss Dorothy Meyer have returned from Eagle Pass, after spending a few days with friends. The non-commissioned officers and their friends enjoyed a pleasant hop last Saturday evening.

Mrs. S. P. Adams had cards and supper Feb. 1 for Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Mrs. Gassaway, Lieutenants Davis and Smalley. Mrs. R. E. Fisher had dinner Feb. 5, complimenting her sister, Mrs. Gassaway, and for Col. and Mrs. Sibley, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley, Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Lieutenants Lynch, Davis and Heard. After dinner bridge was enjoyed until a late hour. Prizes were won by Lieutenant Lynch and Mrs. Smalley.

Lieutenants Hazeltine and McLane spent the week-end in Eagle Pass. Lieut. and Mrs. Norton had a quail supper for a few friends Feb. 7.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 12, 1915.

Last week's dinner dance of the Bisbee-Warren Country Club was largely attended, and many Army people were present from Douglas. The distance is thirty-one miles and the trip was made by automobile both ways. From the regiment there were present Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Captains Peyton, Morrow, Hand, Lieutenants Rucker, Smith, Hunt, Dusenbury, Betcher. Some of the guests from Bisbee, Warren and Douglas were Messrs. O'Connell and Fitzgerald, J. B. Lewis, Jr., Messrs. and Mesdames Hunter, Dynack, Sherman, Shina, Johring, Sturdevant, Pelton, Mitchell, Lewis, Landon, Bonillas, Albert. Camp was reached about three a.m.

Lieutenant Faulkner has returned to duty at Texas City. Lieut. A. V. Arnold has reported for duty from leave. Lieutenant Case gave a dinner at the Gadsden in honor of Lieutenant Faulkner and for Major Hersey, Captains Sheldon and Doster on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Hood, of Douglas, were hosts for a number of young friends this week, when they gave a dance at their beautiful residence on Ninth street. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Andres, Captains Hand and Bryan (M.C.), Lieutenants Hunt, Case and Estil Smith, of the regiment.

On Saturday the ladies of Douglas entertained at the Douglas Country Club with a tea dance in honor of the officers and ladies of the Army. The 18th Infantry band played. Present from the regiment were Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme, Major Hersey, Chaplain and Mrs. Winter, Captains Sheldon, Barnes, Bryan (M.C.), Peyton, Doster, Morrow, Hand, Capt. and Mrs. Andres, Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Lieut. and Mesdames Duke, Jewett, Cook, Lieutenants Brewer, Hunt, Case, Dusenbury, Landis, Betcher, Rucker, Smith, Ellis. From the 11th Infantry were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Captains Schoeffel, Myer, Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick, Lieut. and Mesdames O'Loughlin, Dwyell, Baxter, Lieutenants Bow, Walhall, Pickett, Roberts, Captains Bonford, Leonard, Lieutenants Ganning (M.C.), Jones, Davidson, 22d Inf.; General Davis, Major Murphy, Lieutenant Pike, Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Lieutenant O'Connor, 6th Cav.; Miss Garrard, Major Ryan, 13th Cav.; Major Dade, Captain Andrews, Lieutenants Rothwell, Nicholson, Lovell, Drake, 9th Cav.; Major and Mrs. Crabtree, M.C.; Colonel Greble, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieutenant Hill, 6th P.A.

Headquarters mess gave a dinner Sunday for Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Peter Hulme and Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, 6th P.A. Fifteen hundred people gathered at the ball park Sunday afternoon to attend the religious services arranged by the Army chaplains here. Chaplain Dickson, 6th P.A., was master of ceremonies; Chaplains Winter, 18th Inf., and Prioleau assisted. The splendid sermon was delivered by Chaplain Stull, 11th Inf., who also played the organ. Music was furnished by the 18th Infantry band. It was the largest religious gathering ever held in Douglas. At the close of the services the Rev. George A. Marvel, of the First Methodist Church, offered a prayer, after which the band played a concert of several numbers. Captain Barnes has left for New York on a short leave. Mrs. E. M. Klein, wife of Chief Musician Klein, of the band, arrived this week from Sheridan, Wyo., and left at once to join her husband at Fort Huachuca, where he is in the hospital, and we are glad to report said to be improving rapidly from his slight paralytic stroke.

The regular meeting of the Masonic Blue Lodge was held in Douglas this week, when fifty-two officers and men were in attendance. E. M. Rogers, the celebrated mining engineer, brother of Colonel Rogers, will visit camp this week. He is en route to the Pacific coast. The 11th Infantry and 9th Cavalry bands have given several delightful concerts of late in the open air and in the Gadsden Hotel. To-night the former band plays for the Catholic dance at the Gadsden. Lieutenant Landis gave a large dinner Saturday at the Gadsden Hotel in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke entertained that evening at the Gadsden with a dinner for Captain Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Bonillas and Lieutenant Nicholson.

Captain Peyton, principal, and Captain Andres, alternate, have been recommended for attendance at the Army School of the Line. Captain Maxey now represents the regiment there and Lieutenant Mooradian is at the Signal School. A board of officers, consisting of Captain Sheldon, 18th Inf., Captain Cabell, Q.M.C., and Captain Seene, Signal Corps, has been detailed to conduct experiments in communication by telegraph and telephone between brigade and regimental headquarters when in action. The board will also make recommendations concerning equipment, personnel and methods. The Western Union will place a special station in camp, near brigade headquarters, to facilitate their work. Arrangements are being made to oil all stables in and near camp. Brigade headquarters has been established just east of the ball park. The regimental exchange will build at once hot and cold water shower baths for the regiment, and the officers have subscribed for shower baths for themselves. Bathing is considered to be the thing in Douglas, especially at this tempestuous season.

A tornado struck camp at noon yesterday. The 1st Battalion mess was wiped out of existence just as dinner was about to be served. The wind velocity reached more than fifty miles an hour and the dust was as thick as a London fog in November. The wind howled through camp, carrying along great clouds of dust, small pebbles and debris. Raising it almost impossible for pedestrians or horse-drawn vehicles to progress against it. The storm was said by old inhabitants to be the worst in the history of Douglas, and it was therefore quite proper that the 18th Infantry should experience it. In the city numerous small buildings were unroofed, signs blown down, windows broken and other damage done. The power house was compelled to close down. There was much discomfort in camp. At five o'clock the rain began. We understand that during late February and all March such weather is the rule, so we evidently are destined to have a good time. Last Saturday night there was a wind that blew at forty-five miles an hour. So we have plenty of fresh air here, and other things.

## THE NAVY.

#### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Kansas, sailed Feb. 16 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Solace, sailed Feb. 16 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Tenepah, E-1 and E-2, arrived Feb. 16 at Charleston, S.C.

Sylph, arrived Feb. 16 at Norfolk, Va.

Vulcan, sailed Feb. 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Philadelphia, Pa.

Smith, sailed Feb. 16 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

Celtic, sailed Feb. 16 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Cummings, sailed Feb. 17 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Yorktown, arrived Feb. 17 at San Francisco, Cal.

Nereus, sailed Feb. 17 from Honolulu, H.T., for Nagasaki, Japan.

Galveston, arrived Feb. 18 at Nagasaki, Japan.

Petrel, sailed Feb. 17 from Tampico, Mexico, for Mobile, Ala.

Texas, sailed Feb. 18 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Georgia, sailed Feb. 18 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

Yankton, arrived Feb. 18 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Panther, arrived Feb. 18 at Key West, Fla.

Tennessee, sailed Feb. 18 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Beirut, Syria.

Hannibal and Leonidas, sailed Feb. 18 from Swan Island for coast of Nicaragua.

Nanshan, sailed from Acapulco Feb. 18 for San Francisco.

Worden, arrived at Pensacola Feb. 18.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 12, 1915.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Guy Whitlock to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. Roe R. Adams to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. James P. Murdock to be a lieutenant commander from Nov. 13, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) Charles C. Clayton to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) Irving H. Mayfield to be a lieutenant from July 10, 1914.

Ensign Daniel A. McElduff to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 5, 1914.

Ensign Charles C. Davis to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 5, 1914.

Asst. Surg. John C. Parham to be a passed assistant surgeon from July 7, 1914.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 11.—Rear Admiral G. S. Williams transferred to retired list Feb. 23, 1915.

Capt. E. P. Beach and Comdr. G. S. Lincoln commissioned from Dec. 12, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Bartholow detached West Virginia; to Colorado.

Lieut. R. C. Needham commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. S. C. Loomis and Ensign S. S. Thurston detached West Virginia; to Colorado.

Ensign S. E. Rose detached South Dakota; to Colorado.

Surg. W. S. Hoen detached Pacific Reserve Fleet; to Colorado.

P.A. Paymr. Smith Hempstone commissioned from Dec. 7, 1914.

Chief Btsn. William Martin detached Alabama; to navy yard, Boston.

Chief Gunner Emil Swanson detached Naval Training Station, Newport; to Asiatic Station, via March transport.

Chief Gunner H. R. Mytinger detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Baltimore.

Chief Gunner F. G. Keyes to Southern.

Chief Mach. John Busch detached Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.; to Salem.

Chief Mach. R. C. Reed detached South Dakota; to Colorado.

Mach. J. C. Parker to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Mach. Leroy Neil to works Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.

Pay Clerks A. C. Kozlowski, M. E. Throneson and H. H. Koppang appointment revoked.

FEB. 12.—Lieut. G. C. Pegram detached South Dakota; to Colorado.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. H. Connor detached Colorado; to Milwaukee.

Asst. Paymr. J. P. Jackson detached Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.; to Tallahassee.

Asst. Paymr. R. E. A. Lambert resignation accepted, effective March 20, 1915.

Gunner Asa Watson detached receiving ship at New York; to Missouri.

Gunner B. H. Mack detached St. Louis; to Saratoga.

Note.—Sailmaker Gilbert D. Macy, retired, died at Keyport, N.J., Jan. 18, 1915.

FEB. 13.—Rear Admiral G. S. Willits detached all duty Feb. 21, 1915; to home.

Capt. A. H. Robertson detached command San Diego; to command Colorado.

Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman detached San Diego; to Colorado.

Lieut. D. T. Ghent detached command Paulding; to Sacramento.

Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers detached Sacramento; to command Paulding.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Wadell detached San Diego; to Colorado.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. Morrison detached St. Louis; to Colorado.

Ensign R. J. Carstarphan detached San Diego; to Colorado.

Ensign M. S. Bennion detached St. Louis; to Colorado.

Ensigns I. C. Sowell and B. F. Clark detached San Diego; to Colorado.

Ensign M. H. Anderson detached Whipple; to Colorado.

Ensign L. W. Clark detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Minnesota.

Ensign Fred Welden detached St. Louis; to Colorado.

Ensign J. T. Alexander detached Raleigh; to Whipple.

Ensign H. V. Bryan detached San Diego; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign J. H. Hoffman detached Minnesota; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Ensign F. W. Dillingham detached Maine; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Ensign A. A. Mitchell detached San Diego; to Whipple.

Ensign D. S. McQuarrie detached Whipple; to Raleigh.

Ensigns L. R. Gray and W. E. Doyle detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco; to Colorado.

Ensigns L. J. White, R. J. Vaughan, Noel Davis, W. A. Corn and W. F. Roehl detached San Diego; to Colorado.

Ensigns E. F. Zemke and Roy Pfaff detached San Diego; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign L. J. Roth detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Hancock.

P.A. Surg. H. W. Cole detached San Diego; to Colorado.

Asst. Paymr. R. C. Reed detached Tallahassee; to temporary duty Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.

Gunner J. A. Featherston detached Washington; to Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla.

Gunner Joseph Chamberlin detached San Diego; to Colorado.

Gunner E. C. Wortman detached Washington; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Gunner A. E. Skinner detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to Kansas.

Gunner R. J. Miller detached Kansas; to home and wait orders.

Gunner H. J. Menneratti to Wyoming.

Gunner T. J. Bristol detached Ohio; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Mach. G. J. Blessing to San Francisco.

Mach. Paxton Hitchkiss detached San Francisco; to Prairie.

Pay Clerk H. F. Gallagher appointed to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Pay Clerk M. C. Caff appointed; to Kansas.

FEB. 15.—Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Bartholow detached Colorado; to San Diego.

Lieut. R. M. Griswold detached San Diego; to Colorado.

Ensign H. F. Floyd detached receiving ship at San Francisco; to Colorado.

Med. Insur. L. L. Von Wedekin to Marine Recruiting Station, New York, March 1, 1915.

Asst. Surg. A. T. Weston, M.R.C., detached Marine Recruiting Station, New York.

Chief Btsn. H. S. Olsen detached Ohio; to navy yard, New York.

Btsn. A. A. Doncett to Paducah.

Gun. C. F. Dame detached Texas; to Maine.

Gun. John Meyer detached Brooklyn; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Carp. McCall Pate detached Tallahassee; to Alabama.

Chief Carp. F. H. Preble detached Alabama; to Assistant to the Inspector of Hull Material, Philadelphia.

FEB. 16.—Ensign B. G. Leighton detached North Dakota; to Receiving Ship at Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns J. H. Strong, Valentine Wood and Clarke Withers detached North Dakota; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Ensign F. L. Johnston detached North Dakota; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Btsn. W. E. Benson to Ohio.

Gunner A. J. Holton detached Colorado; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Gunner C. F. Dame detached Maine; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Mach. J. W. Merget detached Illinois; to works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Chief Mach. G. W. Byrne detached works New York Shipbuilding Company; to Illinois.

Chief Mach. M. A. Thormahlen to Texas.

FEB. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Fischer to navy recruiting station, New York.

Ensign E. T. Shurt detached St. Louis; to Asiatic Station via March transport.

Ensign A. H. Rooks detached St. Louis; to Asiatic Station via March transport.

Ensign A. R. Early detached Michigan; granted three months' sick leave.

Btsn. W. De Fries detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Asiatic Station via April transport.

FEB. 18.—Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Baldwin to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Ensign W. D. Seed detached North Dakota; connection fitting out Cushing and on board when commissioned.

Chief Gun. E. Kerr detached Albany; to South Dakota.

Chief Gun. Augustus Anderson detached St. Louis; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. F. C. Messenger detached Colorado; to St. Louis.

Gun. H. T. Turner detached St. Louis; to Colorado.

#### ORDER 6, FEB. 5, 1915, U.S.M.C.

141. (1) Gratuitous issues of gun oil, khaki and white blanko, laundry soap (fresh water) and salt water soap for individual use will be made as follows:

(2) Gun oil and khaki and white blanko will be obtained by quartermasters from the nearest depot and issued in bulk to company and other units upon proper requisitions, and by them issued to individuals in such quantities as may be directed by the commanding officer, dependent upon service conditions.

(3) Laundry soap (fresh water) will be obtained and issued in the same manner as indicated in Par. (2), and will be used only in the cleansing of government equipment. Such equipment shall be washed only when absolutely necessary and then by the direction of the organization commander.

(4) Salt water soap will be issued only on expeditionary service while on board ship, or while ashore where fresh water is not obtainable. For the use of individual men, the quantity shall be governed by the senior marine officer. Under no circumstances shall government equipment be washed with salt water soap.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 12.—Capt. E. W. Banker, A.Q.M., detached Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China; to Headquarters Marine Corps.

First Lieut. D. F. Smith detached Marine Barracks, Boston; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

FEB. 15.—Capt. J. K. Tracy to 32d Co., Marine Barracks, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

#### U.S. COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Nominations for promotions and appointments in the Coast Guard were sent to the Senate Feb. 12 as follows:

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Jesse W. Glover to be first lieutenant of engineers from Oct. 24, 1914, in place of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Harry L. Boyd, promoted.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Francis C. Allen to be second lieutenant of engineers from Oct. 24, 1914, in place of 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Jesse W. Glover, promoted. This officer has passed the required examination.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Charles H. Johnson to be second lieutenant of engineers from June 12, 1914. This officer has passed examination for promotion.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Clinton P. Kendall to be second lieutenant of engineers from June 10, 1914, and next after 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Henry C. Roach. This officer has passed examination for promotion.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Kurt W. Kraft to be second lieutenant of engineers from March 13, 1914, and next after 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Clinton P. Kendall. This officer passed examination for promotion.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Charles J. Odendhal to be second lieutenant of engineers from June 10, 1914. This officer passed examination for promotion.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Herbert N. Perham to be second lieutenant of engineers from Aug. 7, 1914, in place of 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Hugh B. Robinson, resigned. This officer passed required examination.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Henry C. Roach to be second lieutenant of engineers from June 12, 1914. This officer passed examination for promotion.

FEB. 16.—First Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell temporarily detached Mohawk and ordered to Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, for treatment.

FEB. 18.—Third Lieut. F. J. Gorman returned from engineering duty; to resume line duty.

Second Lieut. R. R. Waesche temporarily detached Pamlico; to headquarters for temporary duty.

FEB. 11.—Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker detached as fleet engineer, New York; to supervisor of motorboats, New York.

First Lieut. of Engrs. D. F. X. Bowen detached Gresham; to fleet engineer, New York Division.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root to Gresham.

Carp. C. Brieland detached Unalga; to Morrill.

Acting Carp. N. Brunila detached McCulloch; to Unalga.

Acting Gun. C. Heinzel detached Arcata; to Manning.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Fort Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Mare Island, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate N. Johnson. New York.

ITASCA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

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## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Feb. 18, 1915.

Superintendent Fullam, of the Naval Academy, on Feb. 11 received his commission as rear admiral. His flag was raised at the peak of the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes and her battery saluted with thirteen guns. The flag of a rear admiral has not flown in the Academy before for ten years; last in 1903, when Rear Admiral Sands was Superintendent.

Several incidents of special interest took place Sunday in connection with the visit of Admiral Baron Dewa, Imperial Japanese Navy, to the Naval Academy. The Admiral, who is the commissioner of his nation to the Panama Exposition, with members of the Japanese Embassy and representatives of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, reached Annapolis shortly before noon. The visitors were taken over the grounds and buildings and witnessed a special review of the regiment of midshipmen. Luncheon was served at the residence of Rear Admiral Fullam, Governor Goldsborough of Maryland being a special guest. In the afternoon the visitors saw a fine exhibition of indoor sports by the midshipmen. Those who accompanied Admiral Dewa from Washington were Commanders Kaboysha and Magano, Lieutenant Commanders Oyeda and Miyamoto, Lieutenant Colonel Itomi, Major Okamoto, and Messrs. Miura, Ohto, Kawashima and Iwata; Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N.; Capt. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., and Capt. William T. Hoadley, U.S.M.C.

The visit of Commo. James Biddle, U.S.N., to Japan some years before the notable stop of Commo. Matthew C. Perry was called to mind. Commodore Biddle was received with much suspicion, and his ships were constantly surrounded by Japanese vessels. The Japanese officials were very anxious for the American vessels to leave, and finally agreed to have them towed out of harbor, there being little wind. Mr. Larz Anderson, when minister of this country to Japan, procured two paintings illustrating this visit, and they were presented to the Naval Academy. Photographs of these paintings, suitably inscribed, were presented to Admiral Dewa by Admiral Fullam. The Japanese Admiral also saw the gong which Admiral Perry brought from Japan and presented to the Academy, and it was explained to him that it was rung only when a Naval Academy football team defeated the eleven of the Military Academy.

There was a consultation today to consider plans for the summer practice cruise. The midshipmen may not get to the Panama-Pacific Exposition on account of the probability that the canal will not be navigable for battleships by June, on account of earth slides. While it is yet hoped to make the trip through the gateway to the Pacific, the officials are considering a cruise along the Atlantic coast.

The First Class of midshipmen is now being entertained at a series of dinners, where, under the auspices of the Department of English, the members are initiated into the art of after-dinner speaking. Rear Admiral Fullam attended the dinner on Wednesday. They are given in the reception room, Bancroft Hall.

The feeling that existed for a while between the Third and First Classes because it was alleged that the seniors were too free in reporting the youngsters has almost subsided. The Lucky Bag, that was threatened with a Third Class boycott, will appear as usual.

At Annapolis on Feb. 10 a son was born to the wife of Lieut. George Bennett Keester, U.S.N.

The Anchorage, the residence of the late Mrs. Jane H. M. Van Zandt—who died only a week ago—widow of Captain Van Zandt, U.S.N., was burned down on Feb. 11 at Arundel-on-the-Bay, about seven miles from Annapolis.

Miss Janet Montague, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. James G. Field, U.S.N., at the Naval Hospital here. Capt. Thomas L. Brewer, 23d Inf., is home for the first time in seventeen years. He left here in 1898 as a private in the 1st Maryland Regiment, U.S. Vols., became a lieutenant and was transferred to the Regular Army. He is a native of Annapolis, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Maryland. Lieut. George Donald Riley, C.A.C., paid a visit last Thursday to his father, Dr. Elihu S. Riley, of this city. On Saturday he went to New York, where he delivered an address before members of the National Guard.

Mrs. Crosley, wife of Comdr. W. S. Crosley, U.S.N., is stopping at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Lieut. R. S. Edwards, U.S.N., entertained at a large bridge party on Tuesday afternoon at the Lucky Bag Inn. Mrs. Schouler and Mrs. Rankin served refreshments.

Mrs. Kauffman, wife of Lieut. J. L. Kauffman, U.S.N., entertained at a tea on Saturday. Mrs. Samuel A. Clement, wife of Lieutenant Clement, U.S.N., gave a bridge party on Monday. Mrs. Phelps, wife of Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., entertained on the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes on Tuesday to meet Mr. Woodward Bishop, the guest of Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson. Mrs. Gannon, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon, U.S.N., entertained at a tea on Monday. Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough gave a handsome dinner on Saturday. Among guests were Adj. Gen. Charles F. Macklin, Maryland N.G., and Mrs. Macklin; Capt. and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N.; Comdr. and Mrs. C. P. Preston, U.S.N., and Col. and Mrs. Eli K. Cole, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Ensign McGeehe, U.S.N., and infant have joined Ensign McGeehe here. Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam was among the honorary guests at the Gridiron Club dinner in Washington on Saturday night. Lieut. Albert M. Cohen, U.S.N., was host Saturday before the hop at a handsomely appointed dinner at the officers' mess, in honor of Baroness Lillie Von Winkler, a guest of Mrs. James L. Kauffman. After the dance Mrs. Kauffman gave a supper in honor of her guest.

Lieut. W. P. Boehler, U.S.N., has been placed in temporary charge of the Post Graduate School since the detachment of Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Morton, U.S.N. Lieutenant Boehler is now preparing a text-book on marine engineering.

Fire was discovered Wednesday morning on the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes, between the coffer-dam and the sheathing. The flames were extinguished with only slight damage to the ship. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted cigarette.

A complimentary letter from Secretary Daniels commending the bravery of 1st Class Firemen A. S. Smith and L. A. Carmen, U.S.N., in saving from drowning Private Funks, U.S.M.C., on Jan. 16 was read at general quarters on the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes.

About forty midshipmen responded Tuesday to the call for baseball practice. Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, U.S.N., will act as head coach. Mr. Altreck, a catcher of the Washington American League team, will take charge of the pitchers. Midshipman Hicks, catcher of the Navy team for the last two seasons, is the captain of the Navy nine this year.

In a wonderful game of basketball, requiring an extra period to settle, Cornell won from the Naval Academy Saturday by 24 to 23. The midshipmen took the lead, Smith and Adams playing their usual skillful game, and the first half resulted 15 to 7 in favor of the locals. In the second period Cornell gradually lessened the margin. Smith, for the Navy, and Brown, for Cornell, both made great records from the line. Ashmead, of Cornell, played a wonderfully fast game at guard, and just as time was called netted the ball for the tying score. In the extra period Smith netted the ball for the Navy on a clever one-hand shot. But Brown of Cornell shot successfully from the middle of the court, and again netted the ball from the foul line for the winning point. No game of basketball played here has aroused so much enthusiasm. The teams: Naval Academy—Smith, Adams, forwards; Chandler, center; Oresch, Wilkes, guards; Cornell—Flack, Brown, forwards; Haerle, center; Younglave, Shelton, guards. Substitutions: Cornell—London for Flack, Vandorf for Younglave, Ashmead for Shelton.

The wrestlers of the Naval Academy won from Lehigh Saturday afternoon, 18 points to 11. Lehigh secured a clean fall, a decision and a draw. The only fall of the meet was secured by Pons, a 260-lb. Cuban, who opposed Mdsn. T. W. Harrison, who is ninety pounds lighter. Other Navy wrestlers were Hough, Wyatt, Hoops, Jones, Broadfoot and Ward.

By winning from the swimmers of the University of Pennsylvania Saturday afternoon, 23 points to 29, the midshipmen secured a position in this sport for which they have been striving for several years. The meet was a fine one, and nearly every event was won by a small margin. The Navy team took a bunch of points at the start by winning the relay. To win the 220 event, Shryock, of Penn beat the local record by seven seconds, while Dashiell, N.A., second man, lowered it by six seconds. The big feature was the remarkable plunge of

Lehmann, of Penn, across the sixty-foot tank in twenty-one seconds, the best previously having been forty-five seconds. The Navy swimmers were: Dashiell, Herndon, Cook, Vail, Vylcail, Caldwell, Borden, Richards and Lehmeyer.

The blade work of the experienced swordsmen of the New York Fencers' Club proved too much for the midshipmen Saturday afternoon; they took all but one of the nine bouts with the foils. With the sabers the Navy did better, winning four of the six events. The Navy swordsmen were: Partello, Peck, White, Horn, Headlee and Fairbank.

The Naval Academy gymnastic team overwhelmed Haverford Saturday afternoon, the score being 44 to 10. Only in club swinging did the visitors get better than third place, while on the horizontal bars the midshipmen made a clean sweep. Hardison on the horizontal bar, Berwind on the parallel bars and Lamotte and Council on the rings were the best performers: Small, Svec, Landis, Armstrong, Benson, Fallon, Clark and Lyle had part in the good work of the Navy team.

## WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Tschappat entertained at dinner at the club Thursday for Col. and Mesdames Townsley, Wilcox, Robinson, Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Chaplain Silver and his sister, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, and Major Runcie. Major and Mrs. Timberlake gave a pretty bridge party Thursday for Col. and Mesdames Gordon and Walker Capt. and Mesdames Glade and Downing, Lieuts. and Mesdames Pendleton, MacMillan, Bubb and Goethals, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Mrs. Harrington, Lieutenant Harrington. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon, Pendleton, Bubb, Captain Glade and Lieutenant Goethals.

Capt. and Mrs. Estes gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Colonel Smith and Lieutenant Dew. Mrs. Smith, of Syracuse, is spending a week as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Stillwell. Capt. and Mrs. Coburn had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Shaw and for Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Dr. and Mrs. Boak. The Misses Lola and May Phinney, of Newport, R.I., are guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne had dinner Saturday in honor of Mrs. Osborne's sister, Miss Doe, their guest; also for Lieuts. and Mesdames Kiehl, Higley, Devers and Lieutenant Sturgill.

Lieut. and Mrs. North's guests at dinner Saturday were Lieuts. and Mesdames MacMillan and Holmer. Mrs. Shaw gave a luncheon Wednesday for Colonel Shaw's mother. Present: Mesdames Whitman, Coleman, Lockwood, Cary, Walker, Timberlake, Arrowsmith, Coburn and Boak. Miss Polly Dods, of Governors Island, is the guest of Mrs. Drysdale; Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale entertained on Sunday at tea in honor of their guest and for Capt. and Mrs. Coburn, Lieuts. and Mesdames Rodney Smith, Butler and Bubb and Colonel Smith.

The Class of 1908 boasts quite a showing of members stationed at West Point and the seventh anniversary of graduation was celebrated Sunday evening by a dinner at the club. Those of "Uncle Sam's valentines" and the ladies present included Lieuts. and Mesdames Jacobs, Rodney Smith, Avery, Cunningham, Goethals, Higley, Dickinson, Slaughter, Cutler, Lieutenants Garrison and Erwin. Major and Mrs. Timberlake had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Capt. and Mrs. Watson joined at bridge, when prizes were won by Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Cunningham and Lieutenant Henderson.

Capt. and Mrs. Carter gave a beautifully appointed Valentine dinner Sunday for Col. and Mesdames Townsley, Wilcox, Shaw, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Mrs. Coleman and Colonel Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale's guests at dinner Saturday were Miss Polly Dods and Lieutenant Uhl. Major and Mrs. Timberlake's guests at dinner Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Eckels.

The Monday Evening Club was entertained by Col. and Mrs. Gordon. The South End Card Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Cunningham. The club had an extra table for Mesdames Carter, Holt, Estes and Cutler. The prize was won by Mrs. Holt. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained the Wednesday Evening Club; when the tournament was completed, Mrs. MacMillan winning first, Mrs. Wilcox second and Colonel Walker third prize. The Royal Club met with Mrs. Holderness; the Friday Club with Mrs. Harrington, who had an extra table for Mesdames Townsley, Lockwood, Jacobs and MacMillan, the prize being awarded to Mrs. MacMillan. Mrs. Bell was hostess of the Reading Club Thursday, reading her paper on "Greek Mythology." Current events were given by Mrs. Pendleton, and Mrs. Asensio read the history of the day.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith's guests at the club after the lecture Saturday evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Baird and Lieutenant Dew. Mr. and Mrs. Markley Stevenson, of Rochester, N.Y., were recent guests of their cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Simonds and two little daughters have arrived to join Captain Simonds; they are getting settled in their new quarters, the house recently occupied by Captain Baer. Mrs. James Anderson, of New York, was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Watson last week. Professor and Mrs. Adams, of Yale, have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Holt.

At the dance after the basketball game on Saturday tea was poured by Mrs. Estes and Mrs. Coburn. Recent visitors at the post were Lieutenant McFarland, of Fort Totten; Col. John L. Chamberlain, of Governor's Island. Mrs. Downing had tea Monday for Mrs. Stillwell and her mother, Mrs. Smith, Mesdames DeWitt Jones, North, Cutler and Crissy. Tea was poured by Mrs. Crissy. Miss Dorothy Aleshire arrives this week to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals.

The Theater Club enjoyed an outing to New York on Wednesday, meeting at luncheon and attending the matinee afterward. "Watch Your Step" was the play. The ladies in the party were Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Tschappat, Watson, Glade, Henderson and Householder. Col. and Mrs. Holt's guests at dinner on Sunday were Prof. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Robb and Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Capt. and Mrs. Glade gave a pretty Valentine party Monday evening; score cards, prizes and table decorations all carried out the Valentine idea. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Lieuts. and Mesdames Henderson, Wildrick, Butler and Miss Muecke, Miss Fieberger and Mr. Huntington Hills. Dainty Valentine card cases were won by Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Butler and Miss Muecke; the men's prizes were won by Lieutenants Wildrick, Henderson and Butler.

Colonel Fieberger gave an interesting lecture Friday evening on "The European War—The Western Campaign Up to the Battle of the Marne." Mr. James F. J. Archibald, war correspondent of Scribner's Magazine, gave a "war talk," illustrated by colored views and moving pictures, before a good-sized audience at Cullum Hall Saturday evening. After the lecture Mr. Archibald was guest of honor at a smoker at the club. Two lectures given to cadets and residents of the post during the week were one on "Sheridan, the Dramatist," given by Prof. George Nettleton, of Yale, and a lecture by Professor Adams, of Yale, on "Johnson." Mr. Simon Lake, of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., entertained a good-sized audience of officers and cadets in the Chemical Lecture Room Sunday evening. The lecture was under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., and was on "Submarines." Mr. Lake was the guest of Lieutenant Putney. On Monday afternoon Professor Robinson, of Columbia, gave a lecture on "The Situation in the Balkans."

Cary Walker gave a lovely Valentine party Monday for a number of little friends. Valentines were distributed as favors and the children were delighted with the pretty toys and games. Miss Mary Stuart assisted Mrs. Walker and Cary in receiving, and among the guests were Misses Edith and Elizabeth Thumel, Ella Sue Henderson, Katharine Louise MacMillan, Mary Osborne, Nancy Baird, Mary Holderness and Frances Stearns; Masters Thomas Butler, Jack and Edward Wildrick, Sonny Cunningham, James O'Hara, Laddie MacMillan, Beverly Jones.

The Army basketball team won its fifth straight victory on Saturday, defeating Syracuse by 28 to 12. MacTaggart and Oliphant were the special stars of the Army team and were responsible for twenty of the cadets' points. The guarding of Howell and Hobbs was particularly close. They held the visitors to three field goals, two of which came in the first half. It was the first defeat Syracuse has suffered since 1913, when its team lost to the Army on the local court. Since that time the un-staters have won twenty-two straight victories. An entire substitute team finished for the Army, but Syracuse was unable to do anything with the cadets' reserve men. The cadet players were: Oliphant, MacTaggart, forwards; Boye, center; Howell, Hobbs, guards. Substitutions: Waldron for

Oliphant, Kilburn for MacTaggart, Britton for Boye, Hibbs for Howell, Cole for Hobbs.

The plebe team also won another victory at basketball Saturday, defeating Mount Pleasant Military Academy, of Ossining, by a score of 36 to 12. The plebe lineups: Wilson, White, forwards; Reed, center; Chapman, Smith, guards. Substitutions: Geddes for Wilson, Cussack for White, Gerhardt for Reed, Tibbets for Smith.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 18, 1915.

Lieut. Col. William E. Horton and Mrs. Josephine Horton entertained at dinner for Capt. James A. Moss, 29th Inf., Major and Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman, Major and Mrs. James E. Normoyle, Mrs. William Wallace, of New York, Major and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton and Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Humphrey. Mrs. O. B. Mitcham has returned from a ten days' visit in Washington, and Mrs. John S. Mallory from Ithaca, N.Y., where she spent several days with her son, Mr. Harry Mallory, during junior class week.

Mrs. Edmund B. Smith sailed for Nassau, Bahamas, on the S.S. Havana Feb. 13. Mrs. Maish, wife of Capt. Alexander W. Maish, Ord. Dept., of Washington, accompanies Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Albert E. Truby gave a buffet luncheon and bridge Feb. 11 to meet Mrs. Mallory. There were nearly forty ladies of the garrison at the luncheon. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Bradley, Brechemin, Boniface, Humphrey, Cummings and Lane. The Misses Goodwin, daughters of the late Chaplain Goodwin, visited the post last week. The Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson, daughters of Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, are with their father in quarters in Port Jay.

Major Henry M. Morrow and his sister, Mrs. John J. Boniface, with her daughter, Isabel, are settled in quarters No. 9, Generals' Row. Mrs. Josephine J. Horton entertained at tea Feb. 10 in honor of the young ladies and the bachelor officers of Governors Island. She was assisted by Mrs. Frank H. Lawton. Present: Misses Edwina Glenn, Margaret Normoyle, Genevieve Brooke, Douglas Julian, the Misses Johnson, daughters of Lieut. Col. E. M. Johnson; Miss Louise Cox, of New York city, Miss Allen, of Fort Hamilton, Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, Major Henry M. Morrow, Major F. H. Lawton, Capt. Charles W. Haverkamp, Leo A. Dewey, Lieuts. Albert L. Leustatol, Carroll B. Hodges, Harrison McAlpine, George W. Polhemus, Mr. Ross R. Harrison, Mr. Fred Beltinger, Mr. Murray Black, Mr. Rene Bellingier, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton. After tea the party went to the Officers' Club and danced.

Lieut. Col. William E. Horton and Mrs. Josephine J. Horton entertained at dinner Feb. 12 for Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. E. R. Perry, Miss Alice De Lamar, of New York city, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston, Miss Douglas Julian, of Kentucky, Major Henry M. Morrow, Capt. Charles W. Haverkamp, M.C., Capt. Leo A. Dewey and Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges.

Mrs. Eliza Gambles, Mrs. William M. Black's mother, celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday Feb. 16, a large luncheon being given in her honor, at which twenty-five were present from New York and elsewhere, almost everyone in the party being an old family friend of Mrs. Gambles'. One of the guests was a lady eighty-three years old. Mrs. Gambles, though advanced in years, is ever young in spirit and sprightly in manner and is endeared to all her friends in the garrison, who join in extending to her their congratulations upon her birthday celebration and in wishing her many happy returns of the day.

Mrs. Frank H. Lawton gave a large luncheon and bridge party Feb. 15 for the ladies of the 2d Battalion, 29th Inf., all the ladies of the staff and arsenal being invited to meet them. The luncheon was served at small tables. The decorations were yellow jonquils. The prizes were won by Mesdames Bradley, Normoyle, Sanderson, Waldron, Young and Miss Green. Mrs. Rogers Birnie has entertained recently Mrs. Simons, of Springfield, and Brig. Gen. Charles S. Smith, of Washington, is at present a guest of Col. and Mrs. Birnie.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 6, 1915.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss had three distinguished visitors at department headquarters on Thursday—Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, commanding the 2d Brigade, at Laredo; Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade, and Gen. Cyrus T. Roberts, formerly stationed here as a staff officer of the department.

Miss Eleanor Speakman, of Philadelphia, guest of Mrs. David E. Cain, has returned home. The Monday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. F. L. Case. At the St. Anthony dance on Saturday Mrs. and Miss Stewart entertained Col. and Mrs. George Van Deusen, Capt. and Mesdames Jones, Taylor, Nolan, Jordan, Lieuts. and Mesdames Read, Cain, Daly, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Nathaniel Burress, Mr. Condit and Dr. Hart, from the post. The usual polo game was played on Sunday. Serving tea were Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, assisted by a group of visiting girls on the post—Miss Speakman, guest of Mrs. Cain, Miss Pronditt, guest of Mrs. Carter, Miss Natalie Barnes, guest of Mrs. Hay, and Miss Mary Grimes, guest of Mrs. Patrott. The 3d Cavalry band rendered a concert during the game.

A jolly progressive dinner was given Monday by the bachelors and girls of the post. Accompanied by the 3d Artillery band, the young people were driven from one place to another through a seven-course menu, with dances at the club between. The dinner began at the club with a cocktail and dance at 6:30 and lasted until the ices and coffee were served, just before twelve, at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray. Intervening courses were served at the quarters of Captain Thomason, Lieutenant Parrott, Major Van Deusen and the 3d Cavalry Club.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, accompanied by Major Hay, left Sunday to inspect the schools at Fort Sill. Mrs. Julius T. Conrad gave a luncheon Tuesday for Mrs. Bruff and for Mesdames Alonzo Gray, John W. Heard, William H. Hay, J. B. Clayton and Jesse McI. Carter. The Staff Post Five Hundred Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Walter L. Clarke. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Rolfe, Keefe and Cox. Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray on Wednesday had dinner for Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. McCloskey, Mrs. and Miss Thompson. Mrs. James Parker on Monday gave an informal tea to meet her house guests, Gen. and Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins served punch. Capt. and Mrs. Brice P. Disque are back from leave spent in Cincinnati.

The Current Events Club met Monday with Mrs. Charles R. Reynolds, who later had a buffet luncheon complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Thompson, of Chicago, and for Mesdames Crosby, Bristol, Hammond, Stephens, Hawkins, Lee and Conrad. Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe entertained Thursday with a Valentine bridge tea. There were ten tables of players and forty additional guests came in to tea. Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss poured tea and Mrs. George Van Deusen coffee; assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Lee, Taylor, Nolan, Rucker, Preston and Misses Dorothy Bingham, Olive and Alice Gray and Miss Mary Rolfe. Prizes went to Mesdames Keefe, Lee, Hawkins and Jarvis.

Lieut. Jack W. Heard, of Eagle Pass, was the guest this week of Col. and Mrs. Heard. Mrs. P. W. Corbuser gave a bridge tea Friday in honor of Mrs. P. W. Corbuser and Miss Pronditt, of Memphis. There were six tables of bridge and additional guests joined for tea. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Reed, Carter and Miss Eleanor Huff. Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, was honored at a pretty tea given Friday by Mrs. Kyle Rucker. The guests were greeted by Mesdames Rucker, Catts and Scott. Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss poured tea and Mrs. Walter McCammon coffee. Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe served punch, assisted by Mrs. Henry H. Robert and Miss Eleanor Bliss; others assisting were Mesdames Carriethers, Preston, Richardson, Bristol, Misses Olive and Alice Gray and Miss Lovell, of Fort Clark.

Misses Olive and Alice Gray entertained Saturday with an informal tea to meet Miss Lovell, of Fort Clark, their house guest. The guests, numbering about forty-five, included the unmarried set in the post and a few friends from town. Punch was served by Mrs. A. A. Roberts, Mrs. Hart, of Laredo, poured tea, and Mrs. Rucker chocolate, assisted by Mrs. Gordon R. Catts and Mrs. Taliaferro. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Morgan



and daughter, after a visit here with relatives, have gone to their station, Fort Meade. Mrs. W. H. Hobson and her mother, Mrs. Frank Bingham, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham. They are en route to Laredo to join Lieutenant Hobson.

Ralph T. Heard gave a dinner at the quarters of his father, Col. J. W. Heard, Saturday, in honor of the members of the cast of the play "She Stoops to Conquer," presented at the Grand Opera House Friday. After dinner the high school graduating class attended the February class dance at the post gymnasium.

Mrs. George M. Lee and Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins gave a bridge-tee Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Charles R. Reynolds, W. Remsen Taylor, C. M. Bunker, W. H. Hay and John Lapham. About twenty additional friends came in for tea. Mrs. Charles R. Reynolds had a tea Monday, to meet Miss Thompson, of Chicago. Mrs. H. W. Jones served punch and Mrs. Hammond poured tea. Col. Harry C. Hale, of Eagle Pass, is a visitor on the post. Capt. Robert C. Williams, of Fort Clark, is sick here in the base hospital. Mrs. William D. Crosby had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. F. R. Koefer, Major and Mrs. Charles R. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. J. B. Clayton and Capt. and Mrs. Henry D. Thomason.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Hanigan and family left Monday for their new station, Sacramento, Cal. Miss Isabelle Crosby on Thursday gave a theater party at the Majestic, followed by a chafing-dish party at her home, for Misses Edith Thompson, Julia Crosby, Amy Heard, Octavia Bullis, Mary Grimes, Katherine Lawton, Lieutenants McMahon, Newman, Heard, Dr. S. L. Chappell and Capt. William R. Hart. Mrs. Lawton and Miss Katherine Lawton are guests of Mrs. John Bullis. Miss Lovell, of Fort Clark, is the guest of Miss Alice Gray.

Among officers registered this week are Major G. W. Martin, from Galveston, and Capt. A. M. Wetherill, en route to Jefferson Barracks. Miss Mary Grimes, guest of Mrs. Parrott, left Friday for her home, Dayton, Ohio. Miss Isabelle Crosby had as dinner guests Sunday Misses Julia Crosby, Amy Heard, Lieutenants McMahon, Johnson and Newman.

Capt. W. H. Ball, aid to Gen. Frederick Funston, arrived Monday and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. P. C. Raborg. On Saturday Major and Mrs. Jesse M. Carter gave a bridge dinner for Col. and Mesdames Van Deusen, Heard, Scott, Mrs. Catls, Capt. and Mesdames Case, Bunker, Conrad, Jones, Austin, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Miss Prouditt, Mr. Condit and Lieutenant Newman.

#### FORT LOGAN NOTES.

Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 15, 1915.

Miss May Rowell entertained at cards Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, the Misses Doris Wyke, Rose Clarke, Volsey Fowler, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Mr. Robert Getty, jr., and Ashley Rowell. Those winning prizes were Miss Rose Clarke and Robert Getty, jr. Mrs. MacKay on Tuesday had a bridge-tee in honor of Mrs. Herr and Miss Margaret Schmidt and for Mesdames Getty, Gambrell, Nelson, Graham, Bernheim, Elliott, Mallery, McGrath, Miss Loughborough and Miss Arabella Clarke and a number of Denver friends. Assisting were Mrs. Waring, Mrs. McClellan, Misses Rose Clarke, May Rowell, Doris Wyke, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt and Volsey Fowler. Prizes were awarded to the honored guests, Mesdames Crocker, Homes and McGrath.

Mrs. Mallery gave a bridge party Wednesday for Mesdames Getty, Clarke, Wyke, Graham, Felker, Bernheim, McClellan and Miss May Rowell. The prize-winners were Mrs. Graham and Miss May Rowell. The Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke entertained Wednesday night after the basketball game at supper for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Loughborough, the Misses May Rowell, Volsey Fowler, Doris Wyke, Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Messrs. A. Rowell and H. Giffin. Mrs. Graham gave a bridge-luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Clarke, Nelson, Wyke, MacKay, Mallery and Mrs. C. Ellwood, of Denver. Mrs. Weaton, of Denver, entertained at tea Friday for Mesdames Getty, Gambrell, Graham and Rowell. Mrs. Getty had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, the Misses Clarke, Fowler and Getty and Mr. Robert Getty, jr. Mrs. Mallery entertained at cards Friday in honor of Miss Margaret Schmidt and for Mesdames Nelson, Waring, McClellan, McGrath, Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, May Rowell and Jeannette Schmidt.

After the picture show Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Mesdames Wyke and McClellan, Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, Doris Wyke, Messrs. R. Getty, jr. and H. Giffin went roller skating at headquarters, followed by a supper at Capt. and Mrs. Waring's quarters. Dr. and Mrs. Hall are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay formed a party at the Orpheum Saturday. Miss Margaret Dade had a luncheon and theater party Saturday for Misses Doris Wyke and Fay Schmidt. Captain Oliver, on leave from Fort Meade, is visiting Colonel Clarke and family.

Capt. and Mrs. Nelson had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and their guest, Miss Fowler. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott had a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim and Mr. and Mrs. MacKay.

The fast Fort Logan five defeated the Wheatridge basketball team by a score of 36 to 14 Feb. 10. The playing of Schaff and Earl for Fort Logan was sensational. The Fort Logan basketball team took the Ascension five into camp by a score of 66 to 19 Feb. 12. This defeat of Ascension ties Fort Logan for first place in the Rocky Mountain League.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 15, 1915.

The quarters of Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, on Riverside, were bright with spring sunshine and gay with spring flowers on Tuesday, when the ladies of the prison garrison were "at home" to over 200 guests. The guests were received by Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Harry K. Brown, of Denver, Mrs. Hal Gaylord, of Kansas City, Mrs. G. H. Stahl and Mrs. L. P. Rucker. From a flower-wreathed alcove the prison orchestra played, adding greatly to the charm of the occasion. Mrs. H. S. Kerrick served salad, Mrs. Kent Nelson poured coffee and Mrs. Mackall served punch. Mesdames Edgar King, W. R. Scott, J. J. Fulmer and E. F. Hawes assisted the hostess.

The Fort Leavenworth Chapter, American Red Cross, and its auxiliary in Leavenworth have been conspicuously active and successful since its organization in October. The Sewing Circle, organized by Mrs. J. R. Keane, has already completed and shipped for foreign relief several hundred garments; the membership of this circle is rapidly increasing. Mrs. A. T. Smith gave a large and attractive Valentine bridge party in honor of Mrs. T. W. Griffith. The house was charmingly decorated. Prizes were won by Mesdames Nuttman, Gregory, Griffith, Dixon and Ward. Several guests came in for tea later. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith had dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Whitworth, Naylor, Greer and Davids. The guests went to the reception and dance at Pope Hall afterward.

Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith gave a dinner on Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Greene, Col. and Mrs. J. R. Keane, Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Crawford and Major Chandler. The reception and dance given for Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts and Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice at Pope Hall on Friday was one of the largest of the season. Many dinners were given previous to the hop and several suppers afterward. Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Landers had dinner Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts and for Capt. and Mrs. Gienty, Capt. and Mrs. McGee, Col. and Mrs. Landers and Mrs. Ryland. Mrs. N. P. McClure left Saturday for Chicago, where she will be joined by Major McClure and their daughter, Mrs. Stanley Koch. Mrs. Koch will undergo a serious operation on her eye this week by a Chicago specialist.

Capt. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser, guests of Mrs. Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Craig, in Leavenworth, left Friday for York, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall entertained at a Valentine dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. William N. Bispham, Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Borton, Captain Abbott, Mrs. Pierce Travis and Lieut. and Mrs. H. O. Olson.

Major and Mrs. Wright had as dinner guests Sunday Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Colonel Grierson, Colonel Landers, Captains McEasters and Pritchard. Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge had luncheon Thursday for eight guests.

Mrs. O. P. Robinson has been confined to her home with grippe. Lieut. and Mrs. H. O. Olson have arrived from Texas and are living in Schofield Hall. Mrs. Effie Van Tuyl left Sunday for California.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson gave a Dutch supper on St. Valentine's Day for Capt. and Mesdames Craig, Eltinge, Fiske, Grant, Greer, Haskell, Hayne, Hitt, Howell, Landers, Colonel Porter, Miss Porter, Miss Commiskey, Captain Lanza, Miss Young, Mrs. Ryland, Miss Field, Major and Mrs. G. R. Spaulding, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherburne, Capt. and Mrs. Tyner, Majors Lewis, Fenton, Kobbé, Anderson, Stokes, Taylor, Chandler, Rev. J. Dougherty, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Moreno, Lieut. and Mrs. Pike and Mrs. Kinzie.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained previous to the hop on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Keane, Major and Mrs. Spaulding, Capt. and Mesdames Herron, Tyner, Scott, Lieut. and Mesdames Eastman, Mann, Miss Martha Keane, Miss Florence Bateman, of Texas, Miss Billingslea, Miss Georgie Fuller, Miss Eloise Fields, of Porto Rico, Miss Maud Belamy, of California, Lieut. O. S. Albright, Lieut. Frank Thorpe, of Kansas City, Mo., Lieutenants Gutensohn, Byron and Major Taylor. Mrs. Brown, guest of Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, left Thursday for her home in Denver. Miss Cora C. Millward, of Washington, D.C., was the guest of Mrs. Henry A. Greene Wednesday and Thursday. Mrs. Clarence Morgan, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. James S. Greene, left Saturday for her home in Shelburne Point, Vt.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman on Saturday had dinner for the Auction Dinner Club. The pink snap dragon, with its long stems, formed the centerpiece and place-cards were feathered birds from Mexico. The ices and cakes were pink hearts, in honor of St. Valentine. The members of the club were Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Major and Mrs. Farr, Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller and Capt. and Mrs. Hearn. Miss Nelson, of Kansas City, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. O. W. Bell and attended the reception Friday evening. Capt. C. E. Hawkins and Lieut. Frank Thorpe, jr., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Herron Friday evening. The Saturday afternoon dancing class will continue lessons through Lent with a large attendance. Mrs. O. W. Bell has postponed her departure for St. Louis, owing to the illness of her three children.

Mrs. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, Mrs. Hu B. Myers and Mrs. Charles C. Winnia entertained with nine tables of bridge, followed by a tea at the Officers' Mess Feb. 10. Those holding high scores received pastel-tinted French baskets of spring flowers. About seventy ladies from the garrison and town called. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller poured coffee, Mrs. Ola W. Bell served salad, and Mrs. Walter S. Grant served punch. Other ladies of the Cavalry asked to assist the hostesses were Mesdames Eltinge, Tyner, Gregory, Griffith, Ely, Misses Bateman, Commiskey, Fuller and Scales.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Feb. 13, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., are spending a short time in El Paso as guests of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, having motored from Douglas, Ariz., where they are stationed. Mrs. Guilfoyle is a sister of Mrs. Garrard. Mrs. T. O. Murphy and daughter, Miss Evelyn Murphy, were guests of friends in El Paso this week. They are en route from Houston, Texas, to Douglas, Ariz., to visit Major Murphy. Mrs. Ralph Hospital, guest of the Misses Morgan last week, has rejoined her husband, Lieutenant Hospital, at Columbus, N.M. Lieut. George M. Russell left this week for West Point, detailed as instructor in French.

William Sample, son of Major William R. Sample, 20th Inf., a student at the Roswell Military Academy in New Mexico, has been assigned to the El Paso district to be examined for admission to Annapolis.

Gen. John J. Pershing gave a luncheon Wednesday at the Paso del Norte Hotel, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., who are guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard. Lieut. George M. Russell gave a dinner at the Country Club Saturday in honor of Lieut. Alexander D. Surles and Miss Anne Lee Gaines, whose marriage will take place on Feb. 27. A color scheme of pink decorated the table and Valentine place-cards were used. In the party were the Misses Anne Lee Gaines, Florence Cleveland, Alice Wolff, Martha Thurmond, Lieutenants Surles, Stuart W. Cramer, W. W. Gordon, C. P. Barnett, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt were the chaperones.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. Watts gave an informal luncheon Sunday, following the reception given by the quartermaster department in their recently completed barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugo D. Schultz gave a dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel Sunday for Lieuts. James G. Boswell, M. Pardee and John L. Parkinson. Mrs. Frederick S. Palmer, of San Francisco, was the guest of honor of an informal tea given Tuesday at the Colonial tea rooms by Mrs. Charles K. Nulsen. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Mearns gave a dinner at the Country Club Saturday preceding the week-end dance, for which hosts and guests remained. The guests were Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coles. Lieut. Oliver S. Wood, 16th Inf., left this week to spend a short leave in Arkansas. Mrs. Arthur P. Watts left this week for Houston, Texas, called by the sudden illness of her son, Arthur, jr., who is attending school there.

In the absence from El Paso of Rev. Charles L. Overstreet, of the First Presbyterian Church, the pulpit will be filled by Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf. The High School cadets of El Paso have recently received a number of Krag rifles, which are being used in their daily drills. Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th Inf., is the commandant of the cadet corps. The 13th Cavalry, at Columbus, N.M., is planning for a field day on Feb. 22. Officers from the El Paso district have been invited.

Lieut. Dennis E. McCuniff gave an informal dinner at the Country Club on Monday. Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., gave an splendid talk, "What Our Flag Means to Us" before the Parent-Teachers Association of the Bailey School, of El Paso, Friday. The 22d Infantry has received orders to proceed to New York for station at different points. The regiment was one of the first to be sent to Texas at the outbreak of the trouble in Mexico four years ago, which necessitated United States troops on the border, and has been in active field service ever since. The life has been a trying one, so the orders for permanent station have been received with considerable satisfaction by all.

Capt. John Champe gave a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Ernest H. Agnew and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. Kerwin. Lieut. Alexander D. Surles gave a dinner at the Valley Inn Sunday, complimentary to Miss Florence Cleveland, of Rochester, N.Y., who is to be the maid of honor at his marriage on Feb. 27 to Miss Anne Lee Gaines, of El Paso. Mrs. Allen W. Gullion, 20th Inf., gave a bridge party Wednesday in honor of Mesdames Thomas R. Harker and Charles W. Exton, who are leaving for other stations. Prizes were won by Mesdames Franklin O. Johnson, Thomas F. Schley, O. A. Seamon, A. Kendall. Other guests were Mesdames George Moore, James Dunne, C. C. Smith, Waters, Davis, Charles H. Danielson, P. H. McAndrew, Hugo D. Schultz, Robert Mearns, Henry B. Lewis, J. A. Rogers, Arthur Kendall, A. T. Dalton, A. E. Ahrends.

Lieut. and Mrs. LeRoy Bartlett, accompanied by their children and Mrs. Bartlett's sister, Miss Amy Franklin, are guests in El Paso of Mr. Thomas Franklin, a brother of Mrs. Bartlett. The party is en route to Berkeley, Cal., where Lieutenant Bartlett has been assigned for duty with the Coast Artillery. Complimentary to Mrs. Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf., Mrs. Thomas F. Schley gave a luncheon at the Harey House on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Exton leave soon for Switzerland, the former for duty with the American Embassy as attaché. The guests were Mesdames Johnson, Buckler, Moore, Edwards, Hickok, Arnold, Mearns, Moses, Seamon, Oliver, Barnhardt, Sutton, Gullion, Schultz, Hines, Danielson, Davis, Corcoran and Weber.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas R. Harker, 20th Inf., will leave next week for station in Honolulu. Lieut. Walter W. Vautmeier, recently transferred from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Aviation Section at San Diego, Cal., was in El Paso this week en route to his new station from Fort Barrancon, Fla. He was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. T. S. Bridges, 6th Inf.

That every Army post of any size needs a chapel is the opinion of Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav. One is needed particularly at this post, where there are now more than 3,000 soldiers, and the only place in which to hold religious services is the post hall, which is also used for the court-martial room

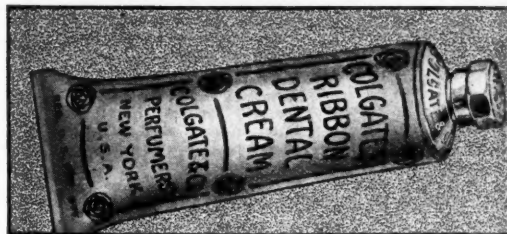
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and the dance hall, and which in consequence presents no atmosphere of sanctity or quiet. It has been suggested that the citizens of El Paso might erect a chapel at this post in appreciation of the services along the border of the many soldiers during the last four years. A chapel would be a lasting memorial to the good fellowship between the Army and the citizens.

The members of the 8th Infantry Brigade are making preparations to hold a series of athletic contests in El Paso, the first to be given the first week in April.

Last Sunday morning and afternoon the Quartermaster Corps at this garrison kept "open house" for a large number of visitors in their recently completed barracks, which were decorated throughout for the occasion. Capt. Arthur P. Watts, Q.M., master of ceremonies, was ably assisted by committees from the Corps. The 15th Cavalry band rendered a splendid concert and in the morning a special program of music and songs was given. Refreshments were served and each lady received a box of candy, in addition to a Japanese calendar and a Japanese napkin bearing the U.S. coat-of-arms, the latter being presented to all guests. The Corps is very proud of its building, especially so of the grill and amusement room; in the latter everything has been done to ensure the comfort of the men, and to please the eye in the decorations. Japanese umbrellas hang from the ceiling, a few paintings of value and beauty adorn the walls, tables, easy chairs and reading matter are inviting, and a piano in one corner stands ready for the musician. The hall is decorated with trophies of foreign lands, and in the billiard room there is a Victrola. All these things are the property of the Corps. A special dinner served Sunday evening after the reception consisted of an elaborate table d'hôte menu. Captain Watts is to be congratulated on his success in making things as attractive as possible for the men of the Quartermaster Corps.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1915.

Mrs. George A. Dodd's afternoon at home was Feb. 4 and the ladies of the garrison and a number from town were entertained at a delightful tea. Mrs. Ira A. Smith and her mother, Mrs. Doyle, assisted in the dining room. Mrs. George I. Gunkel and Mrs. Emory S. Adams gave an informal hop Friday evening. Preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. Hilden Olin had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. William Roberts, Miss Virginia Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Snyder, Lieut. J. S. McCleery and Mr. and Mrs. Benson Hedges. Mrs. Yandell Pinkston entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Meador, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Randol and Mrs. Gunkel. Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson gave an auction party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. J. E. Townes, jr. Mrs. M. G. Randol poured and Mrs. Ira A. Smith served the ices.

Mrs. Hager, mother of Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, left Wednesday for her home in Washington, D.C. Lieut. H. L. King left Thursday morning, en route to Texas City, Texas, with a detachment of recruits for the 26th Infantry. Mrs. Robinson is here from New York, visiting her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd.

Col. and Mrs. Dodd were at home Feb. 11 at a Valentine reception. The officers and ladies of the barracks and a great number of town friends called. Mrs. Dodd was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Beigler, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Dodd, Miss Roberts, Miss Glass and Miss Huntington. Mrs. Randol and Mrs. Adams served punch. Mrs. Meador and Mrs. Snyder poured. Music was by an orchestra from the depot band.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ira A. Smith had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. H. H. Rutherford, Miss Emma Brenner, Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson, Lieut. J. S. McCleery, Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Adams, Miss Virginia Roberts and Mrs. Doyle.

Mrs. M. G. Randol gave a bridge party Saturday for Mrs. J. E. Townes, jr. The prizes were won by Mrs. Townes, Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Snyder. Mesdames Wilcox, Gunkel and Robinson assisted in the dining room.

#### CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, P.I., Jan. 15, 1915.

New Year's Day the Officers' Club had open house. Captains Parrott and Leonard, 24th Inf., were guests, besides the officers of the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Moran gave a New Year's dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen and Lieut. and Mrs. Grier. Mrs. Van Wormer, who has been in the States for four months, returned New Year's Day.

Lieutenant Everett made the trip to Manila to meet the transport Logan and escort sixty-five recruits to the post. Major and Mrs. Hampton motored to Manila Jan. 3 to take their son, Kenney, to Baguio, where he enters Bishop Brent's school for the coming year. Major Hanson gave a dinner at the Officers' Club Jan. 9 as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen and for Lieut. and Mrs. Moran, Lieut. and Mrs. Grier and Lieutenants Scowden and Reinhardt.

Major Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Andrews and Miss Rees, of Fort McKinley, motored out Sunday and were luncheon guests of Major and Mrs. Hampton. Lieut. and Mrs. Grier on Sunday had a Dutch supper for Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen and Lieut. and Mrs. Moran. Capt. and Mrs. Morton were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Moran for several days before their departure for the States. Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty were dinner hosts Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Hampton, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer, Lieutenant Everett and Dr. McVain and Miss McVain, of Los Baños.



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### DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Feb. 15, 1915.

Chaplain W. K. Marvine recently conducted a delegation from Fort Du Pont and Delaware City to Philadelphia, to attend the "Billy" Sunday meetings there. Seats were reserved in the Tabernacle for both afternoon and evening service and a special car was procured to make the return trip from New Castle to Delaware City later than the regular schedule. Miss Catherine Wickham, guest of Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele, of Fort Mott, underwent an operation for appendicitis over a week ago and is rapidly recovering. Capt. C. C. Burt and nephew, Mr. King, spent several days in Washington, D.C., last week.

Mrs. R. F. Anderson is spending a few weeks in Baltimore. Mrs. W. K. Marvine, from Philadelphia, spent Tuesday at Fort Du Pont, with Chaplain Marvine and friends. Capt. L. S. Ryan has been in New York on a week's leave. Col. D. W. Ketcham was dinner host in the big brick house last Monday for Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Menges and Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark were visitors in Philadelphia last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Stabile and Miss Griffin, of Fort Mott, were guests at a dance given by Mrs. Sinnickson, of Salem, N.J. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Purnell, of Berlin, Md., are guests of Capt. H. S. Purnell, Mr. Purnell's brother.

Little Ruth Steele, of Fort Mott, was hostess at a birthday party on Feb. 5. The guests were Mary Elizabeth Griffin, James Stabile, Ralph Edward Haines, Jr., John and Bill Steele. Refreshments were served in the dining room of the Major's quarters and the small hostess cut the birthday cake, which was decorated with two tiny candles.

Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Griffin and Miss Griffin entertained the garrison of Fort Mott Saturday evening at a Valentine party. The first event was a Valentine guessing game, at which Lieutenant Thomas Stabile won first prize and Major H. L. Steele received the consolation. Then the guests played bridge, at which Mrs. H. L. Steele won first prize and Lieut. R. E. Haines second. Dancing occupied the remainder of the evening.

Miss Helen Townsley is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. P. S. Gage. Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Koenig have arrived at Fort Du Pont for station and are guests of Col. D. W. Ketcham.

A detachment of about thirty soldiers left Fort Du Pont Saturday, to join a company at Fort Howard, which is soon to go to Panama.

### COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1915.

Capt. J. W. McKie, coast defense Q.M., ordered to the Canal Zone, is packing up. Mrs. McKie and small daughter expect to visit in Washington for a few months. Capt. W. B. McCaskey, formerly 12th Inf., has arrived to be the new defense Q.M. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, accompanied by their cousin, Miss Dunkle, have taken quarters formerly occupied by Captain Barnes. Mrs. James H. Pratt entertained the Bridge Club Wednesday. Mrs. Stopford and Mrs. Weggenmann won the prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford had dinner Saturday for Capt. Richard H. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Glenn I. Jones, Lieut. Joseph R. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Boatwright. Valentine kewpies were won at bridge later by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Boatwright. The same evening Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks gave a party in honor of Lieut. Charles M. Wood's birthday. Present: Mrs. Melville Shaw, Miss Barrette and the bachelors of the mess. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Weggenmann gave a supper after the bowling on Wednesday, when a delicious "rabbit" was served, made by our official rabbit-maker, Lieutenant Montgomery.

Miss Barrette gave a tea Sunday for the young people of the garrison to meet Miss Dunkle. Lieutenant Weggenmann is on leave in New York, called home by the illness of his father. Capt. J. P. Turtle has been called to the bedside of his brother, who is seriously ill.

The children of the post are confined to the reservation, owing to a case of infantile paralysis occurring in the small island school this week. The sick boy is the son of Post Carpenter Carlson, who lives outside the post.

Last evening Lieut. and Mrs. Boatwright entertained the Auction Club. Highest table scores were held by Mrs. J. D. Barrette, Mrs. G. I. Jones and Lieut. C. M. Wood.

Comdr. William Basely and staff visited Fort Terry Thursday evening and instituted Outpost No. 1 to George M. Cole Camp, No. 7, United Spanish War Veterans. This is the first regularly organized outpost in the organization, and the purpose is to allow the members of Cole Camp, who are stationed at Fort Terry, to hold meetings at that post, thus keeping in closer touch with camp affairs than could be possible otherwise. Later it is expected that another outpost will be organized at Fort H. G. Wright.

### GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 16, 1915.

Mrs. Raison, wife of Surg. Thomas W. Raison, entertained the Auction Club on Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Parmenter, wife of Dr. Bert N. Parmenter, of Lake Forest, and Miss Pauline Bradford, sister of Mrs. Richardson.

The petty officers of the station gave an entertainment to their families and friends on Thursday evening, which included dancing, swimming and bowling. The Auditorium, which was used for dancing, was prettily decorated with flags

and pennants. Refreshments of salad, sandwiches, coffee and olives, ice cream, cake and fruit punch were served.

Surg. David E. Cather gave a small card party at his house on Wednesday evening. Mr. Cyrus W. Cole, executive officer of the station, was called to Toledo by the illness and death of his mother. The Moffett children, who have been confined to the house with measles, are now convalescent.

The officers and friends enjoyed the roller skating as usual in the drill hall on Friday evening. Many were present from the adjoining towns. Rear Admiral Abraham V. Zane is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Earle, wife of Lieut. J. B. Earle. Admiral Zane is en route to California to see his son, Lieut. Randolph T. Zane, U.S.M.C., who leaves shortly for Honolulu.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

BARLEON.—Born at Annapolis, Md., on Feb. 12, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. (J.G.) John S. Barleon, U.S.N., a daughter, Claudia Paxton Barleon.

BACHELOR.—Born at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Armistead Bachelor a son. Mr. Bachelor is a son of the late Capt. Joseph B. Bachelor, jr., 24th U.S. Inf.

BLUMEL.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Blumel, 8th Inf., a son, on Nov. 30, 1914, at Manila, P.I.

CATRON.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 29, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Thom Catron, 23d U.S. Inf., a daughter, Mary Hartwell.

CRUSE.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., to the wife of Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, 5th U.S. Field Art., a son, James Hamilton Cruse, on Feb. 12, 1915. The boy is a grandson of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, of the Quartermaster Corps, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. Y. Hinds, of the U.S. Field Artillery. He was named James after the late Mdsen. James T. Cruse, brother of Lieutenant Cruse, who lost his life as the result of an explosion on the U.S.S. Georgia in July, 1907.

HALEY.—Born at Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 2, 1915, to P.A. Surg. W. Howard Haley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Haley a son, William David Haley.

KEESTER.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1915, a son to the wife of Lieut. George B. Keester, U.S.N.

KELLAM.—Born at Pettit Barracks, P.I., Dec. 27, 1914, a son, Frederick C. A. Kellam, 3d, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A.

MARTIN.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 5, 1915, a daughter, Elizabeth Lyon Martin, to the wife of Lieut. Truby C. Martin, 1st U.S. Field Art.

MONTGOMERY.—Born at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Dec. 28, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. J. C. Montgomery, 7th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

NICHOLS.—Born at Newport, R.I., Feb. 9, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Neil Ernest Nichols, U.S.N., a daughter, Martha Hughes, granddaughter of Mrs. Hughes and the late Comdr. Edward M. Hughes, U.S.N.

WAGNER.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 12, 1915, a daughter, Betty, to the wife of Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d U.S. Cav.

#### MARRIED.

ALLISON—DE RAISMES.—At Elizabeth, N.J., Feb. 9, 1915, Lieut. J. Webster Allison, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Caroline De Raismes.

COZZENS—HOBLEY.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1915, Mr. Arthur B. Cozzens and Miss Florence Adele Hobley, sister of Lieut. Alfred H. Hobley, U.S.A.

DAYTON—ALBERT.—At the Parish Church, Gwynedd, Pa., Feb. 10, 1915, by Chaplain Edmund B. Smith, Dr. Hughes Dayton, of New York, and Miss Amy Edna Albert, of Gwynedd.

FROST—HAXALL.—At Exeter, Va., Feb. 10, 1915, Dr. Wade Hampton Frost, U.S. Public Health Service, and Miss Susan Haxall.

LOWRY—HINDS.—At Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 10, 1915, Judge Joseph T. Lowry, of Ensley, Ala., and Miss Mary Alberta Hinds, sister of Lieut. Col. Ernest Hinds, U.S.A., and Comdr. A. W. Hinds, U.S.N.

MANCHESTER—FULLER.—At Pawtucket, R.I., Feb. 13, 1915, Mr. Harold J. Manchester and Miss Margaret May Fuller, sister of Lieut. Francis R. Fuller, 29th U.S. Inf.

READ—KAYE.—At Denver, Colo., Jan. 16, 1915, Lieut. Burton Y. Read, 11th U.S. Cav., son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Read, to Miss Jessica Mary Kaye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Percival Kaye.

ROPER—THOMPSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 14, 1915, Lieut. Col. Walter G. Roper, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robert Pirley Venable Thompson.

SCHROEDER—LELAND.—At Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16, 1915, Mr. Wainwright Schroeder, son of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., to Miss Katharine Page Leland.

WALMSLEY—MABIE.—At Manila, P.I., Dec. 21, 1914, Lieut. S. M. Walmsley, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Carmen Mabie.

#### DIED.

BROOKS.—Died at Jersey City, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1915, Capt. John A. J. Brooks, who served as an acting master in the U.S. Navy from 1862 to 1865.

COOKE.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 15, 1915, Brig. Gen. Lorenzo W. Cooke, U.S.A., retired.

CONLEY.—Died in New York city, Feb. 14, 1915, John Conley, husband of Teresa Conley and father of Col. Louis D. Conley, 69th Inf., N.G.N.Y., in the eighty-second year of his age.

CUSHING.—Died Jan. 5, 1915, suddenly, at her home in New York city, Ada Ostrander Cushing, beloved mother of Mrs. G. C. Brant, wife of Lieut. G. C. Brant, 7th Cav., U.S.A.

GOODALE.—Died at Wakefield, Mass., Feb. 17, 1915, Brig. Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U.S.A., retired, father of Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d U.S. Inf.

HANLON.—Died at Haddonfield, N.J., Jan. 29, 1915, Mrs. Mary A. Hanlon, mother of Mrs. Brodie, wife of Col. Alexander O. Brodie, U.S.A., retired.

HENRY.—Died at Miami, Fla., Feb. 17, 1915, Mr. James Buchanan Henry.

HILLIARD.—Died at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 9, 1915, Chief Yeoman William Russell Hilliard, U.S.N.

KNEPPER.—Died, Helen Todhunter Knepper, wife of Capt. Chester M. Knepper, U.S.N., retired, accidentally lost at sea from the S.S. Niagara on Feb. 5, 1915.

LEDBETTER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1915, Mrs. Jennie H. Ledbetter, mother of Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Aline C. Wemple, of Washington, D.C.

McCLELLAN.—Died at Nice, France, Feb. 12, 1915, Mrs. Ellen Mary McClellan, widow of Major Gen. George B. McClellan, U.S.A.

McEWAN.—Died at Albany, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1915, Brevet Col. John S. McEwan, U.S.V., Civil War, formerly captain, 7th N.Y. Artillery, second lieutenant, 4th U.S. Artillery, lieutenant colonel, 10th Battalion, N.G.N.Y., and colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, N.Y.

McFARLAND.—Died at Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 31, 1915, Capt. Charles W. McFarland, 1st Inf., N.G. Kas.

NEWTON.—Died at Cavite, P.I., Jan. 1, 1915, Coms. Sergt. J. H. Newton, U.S.M.C.

WAINWRIGHT.—Died at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11, 1915, Robert Auchmuty Wainwright eldest son of Capt. Robert D. Wainwright, U.S.M.C., retired, and grandson of the late Col. Robert Auchmuty Wainwright, U.S.A.

WILLIARD.—Died Feb. 6, 1915, at her home, Lewistown, Mont., Emma Cecelia Williard, beloved wife of Dr. J. H. Williard, formerly of the U.S. Army, and mother of Capt. Harry O. Williard, 5th U.S. Cav.

WILLS.—Died at her home in Auburn, Ala., Feb. 10, 1915, Mrs. Ariana P. Wills, widow of the late Lieut. John H. Wills, 22d U.S. Inf. She is survived by an only child, Cadet John H. Wills, jr., now of the Second Class at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point.

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### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual inspection for the War Department of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments of Infantry, Pa. N.G., comprising the 1st Brigade, of Philadelphia, has been completed by Capt. Charles C. Allen, 30th U.S. Inf. The 2d Regiment made the best percentage of attendance, having 737 officers and men present and 43 men absent. The 1st Regiment was second best, with 670 present and 72 absent, and the 3d Regiment was third, with 657 present and 90 members absent. The absence lists in both the latter regiments are much too large, and would seem to show that considerable dead wood is carried on the roll.

The figures of the musters follow:

Reg. and Bn. Field	Present		Absent		Total
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st Inf., Chap. and	7	..	..	..	7
Co. A .....	3	31	..	3	37
Hqrs. Company ..	1	..	..	..	6
Supply Company ..	5	1	..	..	6
Company A .....	3	54	..	3	60
" B .....	2	41	..	11	54
" C .....	3	66	..	1	50
" D .....	3	57	..	1	61
" E .....	3	46	..	8	57
" F .....	3	59	..	5	67
" G .....	3	34	..	15	52
" H .....	3	41	..	3	47
" I .....	3	47	..	4	54
" K .....	2	50	1	3	56
" L .....	3	48	..	4	55
" M .....	2	47	..	10	59
Totals .....	48	622	1	71	742

#### SECOND INFANTRY.

Reg. and Bn. Field	Present		Absent		Total
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st Inf., Chap. and	6	..	..	..	6
Co. A .....	4	33	..	1	38
Hqrs. Company ..	4	2	..	..	6
Supply Company ..	3	57	..	2	62
Company A .....	3	56	..	4	63
" B .....	3	51	..	8	62
" C .....	2	53	..	4	59
" D .....	2	47	..	5	54
" E .....	3	57	..	..	60
" F .....	3	60	..	..	63
" G .....	2	56	..	..	58
" H .....	3	63	..	..	66
" I .....	3	49	..	2	54
" K .....	3	50	..	7	60
" L .....	2	57	..	10	59
Totals .....	46	691	..	43	780

#### THIRD INFANTRY.

Reg. and Bn. Field	Present		Absent		Total
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st Inf., Chap. and	7	..	..	..	7
Co. A .....	7	33	..	..	40
Hqrs. Company ..	4	2	..	..	6
Supply Company ..	4	2	..	..	6
Company A .....	2	67	..	6	75
" B .....	3	48	..	4	55
" C .....	2	36	..	18	56
" D .....	3	45	..	5	53
" E .....	3	41	..	10	54
" F .....	3	46	..	6	55
" G .....	2	49	..	7	58
" H .....	2	42	..	10	54
" I .....	2	45	1	7	55
" K .....	3	56	..	2	61
" L .....	2	58	..	7	67
" M .....	2	43	..	7	51
Totals .....	47	610	1	89	747

The following officers of the staff department, Pa. N.G., have been reappointed by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh: Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart to be The Adjutant General; Col. Frank G. Sweeney, I.G. reappointed; Major William P. Clarke, inspector; Col. Edward Morrell, judge advocate general; Lieut. Col. William J. Elliott, judge advocate; Lieut. Col. Lewis A. Anshutz, commissary; Major Frank L. Mueller, commissary; Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Jefferis, sr., chief ordnance officer; Major E. Claude Goddard, O.O.; Major Carleton C. Jones, O.O.; Major Blaine Aiken, O.O., and Col. Frank K. Patterson, general inspector of small-arms practice.

Major E. Dwight Fullerton, Mass. V.M., was elected colonel and chief of Artillery of the Coast Artillery Corps, Feb. 9, 1915. The vacancy was caused by the retirement of Col. Walter E. Lombard. Major Fullerton received 19 votes to Lieut. Col. J. F. Quinby's 17. Colonel Fullerton, who is known as a most efficient officer, enlisted in Co. A, 1st Regiment, in 1895, and was subsequently elected first lieutenant, captain and major. He served with his regiment throughout the Spanish War. In civil life he is an attorney.

First Sergt. Lester Sargeant, of Co. C, 1st Corps of Cadets, Mass. V.M., was elected second lieutenant Feb. 9.

Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., will review the 1st Field Artillery, Col. H. H. Rogers, on Thursday night, Feb. 25, and the 47th Infantry Saturday night, Feb. 27.

The armory at Portsmouth, N.H., built for the use of the National Guard of that city, having been turned over to the military department of the state, all organizations of the National Guard stationed in Concord have moved into the new armory. Major Chauncey B. Hoyt, C.A.C., is appointed custodian of this armory.

To conform as nearly as practicable to both regulations prescribed by the War Department and the Militia law of New Hampshire, examining boards for officers, except medical officers and chaplains, will be appointed from officers on the active list of the New Hampshire National Guard. Officers detailed as members of the examining boards will be selected with especial reference to their fitness for such detail. The examination will be conducted in the following order: 1. As to physical fitness. 2. As to general efficiency. 3. As to professional fitness.

Capt. James H. Keough, ordnance officer of the 6th Infantry, Mass. Militia, has compiled the figures of merit of the regiment in outdoor shooting during 1914. Out of a personnel of 697 officers and men, 674 were qualified as follows:

(Continued on page 798.)



# The New Unit Cell Battery for Submarines

All the navies of the world today use the Lead Battery exclusively for their submarines. The Lead Battery has made possible the wonderful efficiency of the submarine in modern warfare.

Although for years sensational claims have been made from time to time for the Nickel-Iron Battery, the facts remain that Lead Batteries are doing all this work all over the world, and are the only batteries that have ever been satisfactorily used for any submarine.

## Why the Lead Battery is used

1. The voltage drop under high discharge rates is comparatively small, enabling the boat to maintain high speed in emergencies.
2. The energy efficiency is high.
3. Owing to the high voltage per cell the Lead Battery requires the least number of cell units. This means fewer connections and fewer parts to be cared for.
4. The amount of gases formed is comparatively small.
5. The small amount of gas formed may be constantly removed by a ventilating system which keeps a current of air passing through each cell.
6. The cell containers are made of insulating material.
7. The electrolyte consists of dilute sulphuric acid, the spray from which is absolutely not injurious to health.
8. A comparatively small amount of water is required for refilling, and any pure natural water may be used.
9. The solution need never be changed during the life of the plates.
10. The electrolyte varies in specific gravity according to the state of charge or discharge. Therefore, a specific gravity reading of the electrolyte indicates at any time the amount of charge in the battery.
11. On account of its low internal resistance, and adaptability to ventilation, the Lead Battery can be operated at high rates of charge or discharge without injurious heating.
12. When assembled as in the New Unit Cell "Exide" Battery, the external parts will remain clean and dry, due to the thorough sealing and ventilating; this precludes the possibility of spray in the compartment.

The wonderful record made by submarines in the present war has been accomplished with Lead Batteries exclusively. Their efficiency is a proved fact.

## Why the Nickel-Iron Battery should not be used

1. The voltage drops excessively at high discharge rates, greatly reducing the high speed performance of the boat.
2. The energy efficiency is low. This means more fuel and longer time for charging.
3. Owing to the low voltage per cell the Nickel-Iron Battery requires over sixty per cent. more cell units. This means a greater number of parts, involving more labor and care in the operation of the battery.
4. The amount of gases given off is more than twice as much as from a Lead Battery.
5. Since the carbonic acid in the air is ruinous to the caustic electrolyte the individual cells are not ventilated. This means that a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases, in the most explosive proportion, is always confined in the cells, and the danger of explosion is a constant menace.
6. The cell containers are made of metal and have to be carefully insulated to guard against grounds. Should sea water get into the battery compartment these metal containers will be dissolved by electrolysis and the battery plates destroyed.
7. The electrolyte consists of caustic potash, or lye, the spray from which is intensely corrosive to animal tissues.
8. The amount of water required for refilling is about twice as much per cell as in the lead battery, and there are over 60 per cent. more cells to fill; this water must always be distilled and protected from contact with the air.
9. The solution must be renewed periodically, otherwise the capacity of the battery will be materially reduced.
10. The electrolyte remains practically constant in specific gravity. It, therefore, offers no means for determining the amount of charge in the battery.
11. On account of its high internal resistance and lack of ventilation the Nickel-Iron Battery heats up both in charge and discharge. This is a serious defect, since the prolonged time required to charge the battery without dangerous heating is not always available.
12. The external parts require frequent cleaning—a difficult and laborious task. Neglect of this will result in serious trouble from a dense incrustation deposited from the electrolyte which escapes in the form of spray.

No submarine has ever been successfully operated by Nickel-Iron Batteries.

## THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

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(Continued from page 796.)

Experts, 216; sharpshooters, 155; marksmen, 29; first class, 3; second class, 9; failed to qualify, 23. Of the 23 who failed to qualify 13 were men who did qualify but whose scores were not allowed because they had failed to go through the practice course. In addition to these qualifications, there were 77 experts long range, 63 experts revolver, 16 first class revolver, and 24 second class revolver. Only nine men out of 697 failed to fire. Co. H, of Stoneham, Capt. D. M. Stewart, had the highest figure of merit, 113.77; personnel, 61; number qualified, 60; experts, 36; sharpshooters, 22; marksmen, 2.

Battery B, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, Mass. Vol. Militia, has fallen below the proper standard of efficiency and has been disbanded. A petition having been received for the organization of a battery of Field Artillery at Worcester, duly approved, permission is granted to Capt. John F. J. Herbert to organize a battery at Worcester, to be designated as Battery B, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery.

Sergt. William Hones, jr., of Co. F, 1st Inf., N.Y., has passed the examining board and has been commissioned second lieutenant, 1st Infantry. Lieutenant Hones does not live in Walton, where Co. F is located, but at Roscoe, in Sullivan county, and has traveled forty-five miles each way to drill ever since he joined three years ago. He has missed only one drill, and that was during a storm last March, when the trains were not running. The Lieutenant has been in the provisional company at Peekskill in 1913 and 1914.

Teams from Squadron A, of New York, and the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will play a game of hockey in St. Nicholas rink Feb. 26.

Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan, 69th N.G.N.Y., took the review of the 2d Battalion of the 71st N.Y., under Major James M. Hutchinson, on Feb. 16, and witnessed an excellent display. He took the place of Col. L. D. Conley, who could not take the review owing to the death of his father.

The detail of Brig. Gen. John P. Kirk as chief of staff, Michigan N.G., is extended to Jan. 16, 1917, and he will continue in command of the brigade.

The class comprising the School of the Line and Staff, N.G. N.Y., will be given some practical outdoor instruction on the state target range at Peekskill from the afternoon of Feb. 20 to Feb. 22. The instruction will include an outpost problem, a formation for attack, attack of a position, combat exercises with ball ammunition, etc. In preliminary exercises blank ammunition will be used. Governor Whitman, it is expected, will be present on Feb. 21 and 22. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Col. N. B. Thurston, Capt. E. Olmsted and Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger will be among those on duty from National Guard headquarters.

Battery E, 2d Field Art., N.G.N.Y., Capt. John J. Stephens, jr., was reviewed in the Bronx armory, New York city, on Feb. 18 by Major J. L. Berry. The review and subsequent exercises were performed in a manner deserving of the highest praise and demonstrated that the battery has not been wasting any time. Following the mounted review there was a fancy driving drill; sub-caliber practice, in which exploding bullets were used, and targets of miniature artillery and forts. The hits could be determined by the flash of the bullets. There was also a mounted basketball game, between the 1st Battalion and Battery E, 2d Field Art., N.G.N.Y. A large audience was present, and the reviewing officer and special guests were entertained by Captain Stephens and his officers after the military program.

A statement has been made to Major General O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., to the effect that the dirt floor installed in the 47th Infantry Armory has never been used (dug up) since it was installed. Capt. H. W. Eldred, of Co. L, informs us that in the latter part of October last he had his company commence to dig trenches—a squad standing trench, with a traverse connecting, with a kneeling trench also, accommodating one squad. He believes he was the first company commander in this country to instruct his command in entrenching in an armory. His command also pitched shelter tents, completely ditching same in eleven minutes, which, considering the fact that the continual watering of the earth floor has packed the floor to the toughness of cement, was a very good record. Co. L has been specializing in the use of this floor and has put it to about every use that it could be put in field service. He has dug full depth standing rifle trenches, with a traverse connecting with a kneeling trench. As the nine feet deep section of earth only extends about one-tenth of the floor area, and then shallows to eighteen inches, Captain Eldred used shallow shelter trenches, and instructed the men how to dig lying on their sides, and working in pairs. The part that really appealed to the men, he says, was the field cooking of rations over wood fires and a supper of bacon, fried potatoes and coffee cooked in front of their own shelter tents by each individual, and some of the men developed into very fair cooks, and the novelty of lying on a poncho before a wood fire and frying bacon on real earth, surrounded by armory walls in the heart of the busiest section of Brooklyn, gripped the men, he says, much more than the actual simulated combat. F. L. V. Hoppin, Capt. J. R. Sawyer, Lieut. H. S. Sternberger probably would. This company has some able non-coms; the six sergeants all having seen from seven to twenty years' active service in Porto Rico, Philippine and Cuban campaign, and all branches and arms of the Service are represented, Infantry, Field Artillery, Heavy Artillery, Cavalry, U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, and the men have adopted as the company name "The United Services Company."

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York, after taking the review of the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, and witnessing the several exhibitions in the armory on the night of Feb. 11, was undoubtedly sincere when he stated to the officers and special guests that as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces he was proud to have such a fine organization as the 7th as part of his command. Mr. Whitman's praise was well earned by the 7th, and as Commander-in-Chief he certainly has every reason to be proud of the historical organization which has set the

pace for others for over 100 years. He can travel all over the United States, and while he may see many excellent organizations, he can only find one 7th and one Colonel Dan.

The regiment made a most magnificent showing in every detail of its varied work, and as Company D, under command of Capt. Robert Mazet, the senior captain, marched on the floor in column of squads, with perfect step, dress and alignment, to take its position preparatory to the review, it was but a reflection of all the other units of the organization. All the companies were equalized with twenty files front before appearing on the drill floor promptly at the appointed time. The regimental formation made by Regimental Adjutant Falls was in line of masses, the companies being in the several battalions as follows: First Battalion, Major McLean, D, H, E and A; 2d Battalion, Major Landon, K, F, B and G; 3d Battalion, Major Schuyler, C, M, L and I. Colonel Appleton was in command during both the review and evening parade. It would be useless to go into further details of the ceremonies, except to reiterate that they were magnificent, with the regiment parading in its grey uniform with white trousers.

Governor Whitman, as he entered the armory to take his place at the reviewing point, received great applause, and again as he marched around during the standing review, and again as he marched off the drill floor at the close of the military program. He proved a good stayer, as it was about midnight when he left the armory. Mr. Whitman was accompanied by his Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. L. W. Stotesbury, Major John S. Moore, his military secretary, and sixteen detailed aids. Following evening parade the regimental rifle team was presented with decorations for shooting, and also the members of the regiment who qualified in the several grades of marksmen outdoors in the War Department course. Its percentage constituted 62.7 of the entire qualifications in the 1st Brigade. Companies C, L and F, who won the first, second and third figure of merit prizes in shooting in the 1st Brigade, were awarded the prizes. In actual shooting Company L, Captain Nicoll, made the highest score. Mr. Whitman, as different bodies were ordered to the front and center, reviewed them.

Details from Companies K and C gave an exhibition of assembling and loading wagons, squads from B, D, F and K gave a wall scaling exhibition, and finally details of all companies gave an exhibition of physical drill, under Captain Thomas, as practiced at West Point. Mr. Whitman, after being introduced to a number of the special guests, was entertained at dinner in the regimental mess. Colonel Appleton introduced the Governor with his usual happy remarks.

Mr. Whitman said that having been Commander-in-Chief for four full weeks, he was now happy to have some of the force under his immediate command. He went on to speak of the great honor it gave him to review the 7th, the oldest regiment in the state, and that the state was indebted to it for its long service and efficiency. He praised its splendid exhibition, and also said that he felt indebted to the 7th for providing him with the best Adjutant General any Governor of New York ever had, "and if anything goes wrong," said Mr. Whitman, "I shall know where to lay the blame." He referred seriously to the necessity of having a properly trained military force, and to the sacrifices and exertions made by citizen soldiers.

Col. E. F. Glenn, U.S.A., in making some remarks, said that he had seen state troops all over the country and that New York had a wonderful asset in the 7th. He stated, among other things, that it had followed Regular Army methods, and had kept in close touch with the U.S.M.A. He praised its esprit, and said that it represents everything a soldier stands for. Other interesting remarks were made by General Stotesbury and Lieut. Col. W. C. Fisk.

Among the special guests were Lieutenant Colonel Buffington, Major W. Weigel, Captains White and Biddle, U.S.A.; Col. O. B. Bridgman, Col. C. S. Wadsworth, Lieut. Col. A. D. Porter, Lieut. Col. J. Byrne, Major D. B. Blanton, Major F. L. V. Hoppin, Capt. J. R. Sawyer, Col. H. S. Sternberger and Lieut. L. C. Donovan, Lieut. Col. H. A. Bostwick, Capt. W. F. Gibson and Lieut. J. W. Goff, jr., all N.G.N.Y.; Judge Norman J. Marsh and ex-Senator Olcott, besides many veterans of the 7th.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. T. K.—When you speak of Plattsburg Barracks as a place, it is proper to use the singular verb, just as in referring to the town of Three Rivers, in Quebec, you would say it is a town of 10,000 inhabitants.

F. L. C.—For metes and bounds of the Fort Riley reservation, see G.O. 112, 1908.

H. L. W. asks: Two electrician sergeants, first class, C.A.C., with warrants of same date, which is senior in rank and which name appears first on muster and payrolls? Answer: Governed by A.R. 9; then by standing in examination.

OFFENDER.—See answer to Jolo.

JOLO.—Apply through the channel to the Judge Advocate General.

F. C. C.—See answer to R. L. E.

R. L. E.—Regarding extra pay for marksmanship see Army Regulations as amended in Changes No. 1. The Regulations are of later date than the G.O. you refer to.

A. W. W.—The U.S. Army has no coast defense guns larger than 14-inch mounted anywhere. One 16-inch is waiting for its carriage now being built at Watervliet Arsenal, when this gun will be sent to the Panama fortifications.

M. B.—An application through the channel should give you the desired information as to double time to your credit. Send a transcript of your record of service.

A. K. B.—The provision regarding "rank and eligibility to command," referred to in your query, does not appear in any bills now before Congress. There is small prospect of any bills for reorganizing the Army to be passed at this session of Congress. The law governing composition of the General Staff Corps will be found in Sec. 3, Act of Feb. 14, 1913. This law, which you will also find on page 1409, Military Laws of the United States, provides for detail by the President from the Army at large. To find the answer to your second question would require the looking up of the records of all officers below grade of major serving in the G.S. Corps since 1903. This you may do by consulting the annual registers.

C. O. B.—You will find regulations governing gunner's rating in Coast Artillery in A.R. 1343, as amended in Changes in Army Regulations No. 1, 1914.

E. J. H.—The paragraph relating to the colonization of organizations serving in the Panama Canal Zone, or later to be ordered there, appeared in this paper July 25, page 1495.

M. L.—The 28th Infantry will probably relieve the 29th, which sails March 15 for Panama Canal Zone.

## FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 9, 1915.

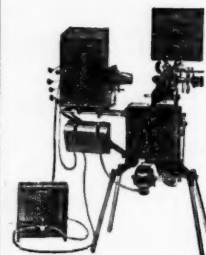
Mrs. Waring entertained at a card party Tuesday for Mesdames Wyke, Herr, Mallory, Nelson, MacKay, McClellan, Bernheim and the Misses Loughborough, Arabella and Rose Clarke, Margaret and Jeannette Schmidt, Mrs. Monahan and Miss Grace Walsh, of Denver. Miss Doris Wyke and Fay Schmidt assisted. Those winning prizes were Miss May Rowell, Margaret and Jeannette Schmidt. Mrs. Wyke and Mrs. Graham gave a beautifully arranged card party Wednesday at the Officers' Club for Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieuts. and Mesdames Herr, Bernheim, Titus, Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay and Mrs. Getty, the Misses Loughborough, Arabella and Rose Clarke, Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Doris Wyke, May Rowell, Major Gambrell, Captain Jacobs, Mr. Robert Getty, jr., and Mrs. Ashley Rowell. The prize-winner at the five hundred table was Mrs. Bernheim; at the bridge table was Lieutenant Bernheim; at the twenty-one table were Miss Fay Schmidt, Robert Getty, jr., and Mr. Schmidt.

Lieut. and Mrs. True, who have been visiting Mrs. True's parents, Col. and Mrs. Getty, left Monday for their station

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at Schofield Barracks, H.T. Friday Mr. and Mrs. MacKay were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davison, of Denver, at a dinner and bridge party. Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Mrs. McClellan, Miss Arabella and Rose Clarke, Misses Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Miss Doris Wyke and Robert Getty, jr., enjoyed roller skating Friday at headquarters, a supper following at Miss Doris Wyke's. Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim entertained Capt. and Mrs. Waring and Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley at dinner at the Savoy Hotel, in Denver.

Mrs. Getty, Major and Mrs. Gambrell and Capt. and Mrs. Nelson on Sunday attended a tea given by Mrs. J. F. O'Donnell, of Denver. Mrs. Waring had Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. MacKay. Mrs. Joe Houston, of Denver, entertained Thursday at a luncheon for Miss Cynthia Edvinton; Mrs. Gambrell attended from the post. Miss Fowler, of Kansas City, arrived Saturday and will spend two months with Mrs. Herr.

Mrs. Gambrell entertained Miss Cynthia Edvinton and Mrs. John Wood at dinner. Mrs. Herr gave a tea Sunday for Miss Fowler; others present were Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Rose Clarke, May Rowell, Doris Wyke, Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Messrs. Giffin, Getty, Kowell and Schmidt. Colonel Getty has recovered from a severe attack of tonsillitis and has returned to duty.

Monday, Feb. 1, the Quartermaster Corps defeated the 5th Company in the post basketball league by 36 to 30. The playing of Schaff for the 5th Company was sensational. This is the first game that the 5th Company has lost this season. On Feb. 6 the post basketball team defeated the fast Wheatridge five by 37 to 35. This defeat of Wheatridge ties the post team for first place in the Rocky Mountain League. Newman and Schaff starred for the post team. Those attending the game were Lieut. and Mrs. Felker, Miss Doris Wyke and Fay Schmidt.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 9, 1915.

Asst. Naval Constr. Andrew W. Carmichael, granted three months' sick leave, left Saturday for his home in Pennsylvania. The attractive informal dances held every Thursday afternoon in the yard have been changed to Mondays. Mrs. Seales and Mrs. Watt received yesterday afternoon, and among the dancers were Admiral and Mrs. Beatty, Ensign and Mrs. Robottom, Ensign and Mrs. Haas, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Nos, Mrs. E. L. Morse, of Washington; Lieut. and Mrs. Capron, Misses Virginia Groner, Mildred Cobb, Elizabeth Davis, Virginia Perkins, Mr. Johnson Neely, Lieuts. Elmo H. Williams, George L. Davis, S. L. Howard, E. T. Lloyd, Civil Engr. C. A. Bostrom, Paymr. Herman G. Bowerfind, Ensigns R. H. English and Andrew C. Bennett.

Ensign Andrew C. Bennett had dinner on the Tonopah last evening for Ensign and Mrs. Percy K. Robottom, Misses Virginia Perkins, Bessie Grammer, of Philadelphia; Mildred Cobb, Virginia Groner, Lieut. Elmo H. Williams, Ensign R. H. English and Paymr. Herman G. Bowerfind. Mrs. Walter Cutting, guest of friends in New York, has returned to her home in Pelham Place. Mrs. Alexander Wadsworth, jr., and little daughter have returned to Norfolk after spending some time with friends in Richmond, Va. Mrs. Duncan Wood, guest of friends in Washington, has returned to Portsmouth.

One of the merry dinners at the Country Club Saturday before the hop was given by the officers of the Tonopah to their wives and friends. Covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Rush S. Fay, Ensign and Mrs. Earle C. Metz, Miss Bessie Kelly, Ensigns R. H. English, Andrew C. Bennett and Paymr. Herman G. Bowerfind. Among the dancers at the club were Ensign and Mrs. Robottom, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodward, Ensign and Mrs. Metz, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, Mrs. E. L. Morse, of Washington; Mrs. F. E. P. Uberroth, Lieut. and Mrs. Rush S. Fay, Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Dorothy Pickrell, Bessie Kelly, Helen and Ethel Tait, Carrie and Annie Voight, Lieuts. Elmo H. Williams, Augustine W. Rieger, Ensigns Bennett, Hitchcock, Booth, English, Paymr. Herman G. Bowerfind, Lieutenants Manney, Davis, Barrett, Pierce and Surg. Edw. Foote.

Miss Virginia Perkins has returned to her home, York street, after being the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William D. Breton in Annapolis. Mrs. Frank E. P. Uberroth left last evening for Pittsburgh, Pa., to be the guest of Miss Alice Browne. Ensign Guy Hitchcock had dinner on the Tallahassee Sunday for Mrs. W. L. Stanley, Misses Laura Stanley, Marjorie Eldredge, Mr. Crenshaw Reed and Lieut. Augustine W. Rieger. Mrs. Harry N. Coates has returned from a short trip to Washington. Mrs. Edward Wilson, of Plainfield, N.J., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. John Marshall, Freemason street.

Lieut. Henry L. Larsen is on leave at his home, Denver, Colo. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Isaac I. Yates and children have taken an apartment in the Holland, Ghent. Mrs. William Okie, of Wilmington, Del., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Laird, Westover avenue. Capt. Marion S. Battle, guest of Mr. William J. Stanworth, has left for Fort Revere, Mass. Dr. Allen A. Perkins, of the Homeopathic Hospital, Wilmington, Del., is the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Perkins, York street. Mrs. George C. de Neale, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Nos, returned to Washington Thursday afternoon and left today for San Francisco, to join Lieutenant de Neale. Capt. A. M. Shipp, U.S.A., who has been in this vicinity inspecting the militia, completed his inspection Thursday evening at Seaboard Armory, Portsmouth, after which he was given a supper.

Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick had cards Tuesday for Mrs. Edward T. Norris, of Baltimore; Mrs. Archibald H. Seales, Mrs. Taylor, of Charlotte, N.C.; Mrs. George Pickrell, Mrs. Frederick Killam, Mrs. Isaac Walker, Mrs. James I. Jenkins, Mrs. Arthur Stamsbury, Mrs. E. E. Palen, Mrs. Taylor Ham,



Mrs. W. G. Briggs and Mrs. Herbert O. Shiffert. Mrs. Harry N. Cootes had cards Thursday for Miss May Nicholson, of Washington; Mesdames Taylor, Jenkins, Marshall, Vernou, Cooke and Miss Dorothy Walke. Mrs. Horace Laird had luncheon Thursday for her guest, Mrs. William Okie, and for Mrs. Cabell Dabney, Misses Mona Whittle, Elizabeth and Lida Martin.

Ensign and Mrs. Roman B. Hammes, guests of Mrs. Hammes's mother, Mrs. Harry Nichols, left Sunday for Philadelphia, where Ensign Hammes has been ordered for duty on the Alabama. Lieut. Robert M. Perkins arrived Monday from Fort Moultrie, S.C., to be the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Robert S. Perkins, before leaving for Panama with his regiment. Miss Julia Downer, guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shackford, of Annapolis, arrived in Norfolk Sunday. Miss Emily Christian, guest of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Galt, has returned to her home in Williamsburg, Va. Civil Engr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox and Miss Katherine Cox left last week for New York, where Civil Engineer Cox will have duty at the navy yard.

Miss Margaret Van Patten is visiting in Washington. Misses Helen McDonald and Phyllis Batson have left for their home in Newark, N.J., after being guests of Mrs. Julia R. Davis and Miss Davis, Portsmouth. Lieut. Augustine W. Rieger had dinner at the Country Club Saturday evening for Mr. and Mrs. John Winn, Misses Clair Winn, Helen Gerard, Mabel Smith, Lieut. Elmo H. Williams, Ensign Guy Hitchcock and Surg. Ovid Foote. Lieut. Charles D. Barrett had dinner at the club for Ensign and Mrs. Percy K. Robottom and Miss Mary Wilson.

Miss Bessie Kelly had cards Tuesday for Mesdames Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Monroe Kelly, Arthur Hitch, George Taylor, Robert Payne, Jr., Kemp Savage, George Rhodes, Ralph Riddleberger, Misses Margaret Cobb, Virginia Perkins, Bessie Grammer and Margaret Wrenn. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Spaulding had supper after the soiree dance at Parrish Hall, Portsmouth, Friday, at their home, Hampton Place, for Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Van Patten, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. Hudgins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Flournoy, Misses Winifred Watts, Alethia Waite, of Petersburg; Bessie Winslow, of Hartford, N.C.; Messrs. Hudgins, Riddick, Weaver, Dewey and Virgil and James Proctor.

#### SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Jan. 10, 1915.

A gaitting and jumping contest was held Dec. 22 as an event in connection with the monthly athletic meet. Each troop of the 7th Cavalry, including the Machine-gun Troop, entered a team of eight men and horses. The course was two miles of the Russian ride course, which had been laid out by Colonel Murray. In addition to the regulation jumps and obstacles, the course is over uneven ground and made to resemble as nearly as possible a cross-country run that would be met under Service conditions. There were five obstacles in this stretch of two miles—two bush jumps of three feet each, two post-and-rail jumps of three feet, and one ditch jump six feet in width. There was, also, a steep descent of hill forming an angle of about 30° with the horizontal. The course was to be made in nine minutes, with thirty seconds leeway on either side, with no outside assistance as to rate of travel and without the aid of watches. Falls and refusals were subjects of penalty. Of the thirteen teams competing, eleven finished with a perfect score. The other two teams were penalized, one five and the other twenty points, due to refusals caused by one man of each team. In order to decide the event a second course was selected, a one-mile course of one brush and one ditch jump, the same measurements as before. The course was to be run in three minutes, with five seconds leeway before and after, time being taken from the start of the first man of the team, to the finish of the last man, with the penalties for faults and refusals as before. Troop K won first place, finishing with a perfect score, with the exception of one man, the last, who crossed the tape one second overtime. The second team made the mile in two minutes and fifty-three seconds, with a perfect score as to obstacles; the team making the poorest score finished forty seconds overtime. The remarkable feature of this contest was the ability of the non-commissioned officers, in charge of each team, to judge the rate of travel, to the extent that in twenty-four cases the greatest deviation of time limit was forty seconds. In both courses the gallop was faster than our regulation gallop, especially so in the latter case—one mile in three minutes, a gallop familiar to the men. Another feature is that of the 695 jumps made there were no falls, either of horse or rider, but four refusals, three by one horse. The contest proved a high state of training of both men and animals of which any organization might be proud.

On Christmas Day the Misses Murray offered eggnog from twelve to one o'clock. Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Browne served, assisted by Mesdames Carter, Quade and Pritchett. In the receiving line were Colonel Murray and daughters, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Shunk and Mrs. Dean. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter, Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter spent Christmas at Fort William McKinley as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett, who just recently arrived from the States. Miss Katharine Symmonds and Hughes Stodter were both home from school at Baguio for the holidays.

Adna and Katharine Hamilton, son and daughter of Capt. G. F. Hamilton, Q.M.C., spent the holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee. Another eggnog party on Christmas Day was that given by Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Cusack at 4:30 p.m. About thirty guests were present. Miss Murray served. Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter spent Christmas at Fort William McKinley as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett, who just recently arrived from the States. Miss Katharine Symmonds and Hughes Stodter were both home from school at Baguio for the holidays.

Capt. and Mrs. Stodter and Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Roberson Wednesday evening. Col. and Mrs. F. Sayre and daughter and Capt. and Mrs. Moffet and family returned to Camp Stotsenburg Monday, after being away nearly two weeks on the Southern Island trip. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Shunk had as guests at dinner New Year's Eve Col. and Mrs. Sands, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. Henry and Lieut. and Mrs. Munnihyusen. Lieutenant Rumbough, mother and sister were in Baguio during the holidays. On Christmas Day Col. and Mrs. G. H. Sands had an eggnog reception to celebrate Colonel Sands's promotion. Mrs. Symmonds served and Mesdames Zell, Chaffee, Stodter and Henry assisted.

Miss Lindsey and Miss Marion Lindsey gave a bridge-luncheon Tuesday for Misses Sayre, Fletcher, Oliver, Murray, Symmonds, Jessie Murray and Helen Moffet. Miss Murray and Miss Symmonds were prize-winners. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett entertained Lieut. and Mesdames Shepherd, Cubison and Booker at dinner on New Year's Eve. Among those who were in Baguio for the holidays were Col. and Mrs. Millar, Miss Millar, Lieut. and Mrs. Christian, Lieut. and Mrs. Roberson and Lieutenants Magruder, Barnes, Gillespie, Meyer, Parker and Riggs.

Lieutenant Colley and a few enlisted men went out on a five-day hunt last week and returned with a fine 250-pound buck, which they had brought down. Major and Mrs. E. Lindsey entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Col. and Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Oliver, Capt. and Mrs. Brees and Colonel Murray. Capt. and Mrs. Granger gave an auction party Wednesday evening for Major and Mrs. Dean, Capt. and Mesdames Cusack, Mitchell, Kennington, Morey, Lieut. and Mesdames Zell, Booker, Gottschalk, Colley, Pegram, Miss Jessie Murray, Miss Gottschalk, Major Horn and Lieutenant Blakely.

The Cubison babies were baptized by Chaplain Livingston last Wednesday afternoon. Several friends were invited. The week before Mrs. Pritchett had her baby christened. On his birthday last Monday little Woodfin Booker had about forty friends help him celebrate. Good things to eat formed the main part of the entertainment. Mrs. Warfield gave a luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Brees and Mesdames Sayre, Millar, Buchanan, Lindsey, Quade, Stodter, Oliver, Reynolds, Seaman and Miss Oliver.

A reception and dance was given by Colonel Murray Wednesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Munnihyusen. Mrs. Colley served sherbet and Miss Marion Lindsey assisted. On New Year's afternoon Mrs. Stodter had a picnic party in the Spanish cut west of the post, in honor of Hughes. Following is a list of those who made up the party: Muriel Sievert, Ruth and Stanton Livingston, Kitty Berkeley, Dorothy and Vir-



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#### FORT MEADE NOTES.

Fort Meade, S.D., Feb. 8, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. McKenney and children, who arrived recently at Fort Meade for station, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Comegys before moving into quarters. Major and Mrs. Elliott and Miss Elliott joined about Jan. 15. Mrs. Edwards and children arrived here Jan. 7. Lieutenant Edwards, who motored over from Canon City, Colo., in his new car, joined his family a week later.

Mrs. Casey Hays, who had been visiting friends at Fort Logan, arrived Jan. 16. The public school in Sturgis, closed a week on account of measles, reopened Monday. Little William Edwards, quarantined for measles, is now out.

Lieutenant Aleshire, from G.C.M. duty at Fort Logan, returned to the post Thursday. Mrs. Aleshire went to Deadwood to meet him. Dr. and Mrs. Peck entertained Major and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion and Lieutenant Morrisett at dinner Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. McKenney and children were guests of Lieutenant Patterson for dinner Sunday.

Considerable excitement was caused last week by fire breaking out in the post plumber's quarters. As it was a very windy day, fears were entertained of its spreading, but after hard work the fire was gotten under control.

Mr. Comegys, who spent last week in Deadwood, is again at home. Mr. Comegys is now a thirty-second degree Mason, having taken the degrees while in Deadwood. Captain Morgan joined the command Friday. Mrs. Morgan will arrive after a few days' visit in Omaha. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph entertained the entire garrison at an "after-bowling" party Wednesday. Bowling is as popular as ever at Fort Meade, Wednesday night always drawing out the garrison.

Mrs. Morse, of Boston, Mass., is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Comegys. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph gave a beautifully appointed dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Peck and Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion Thursday. Mrs. Comegys entertained Mrs. Morse, Mrs. McKenney and Mrs. Aleshire at "auction" Monday.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

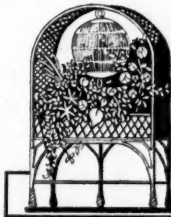
Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1915.

The fourteenth anniversary dinner of the 30th U.S. Infantry, held Feb. 2, was a fine affair. The mess hall was decorated with flags. At the table, which formed a horse shoe, forty-five officers, including their guests from the Medical Corps, Major Chamberlain, Captain De Loffre, and the genial quartermaster, Major Stevens, all in full evening dress, sat down. Red roses and red candlesticks added color. The menu, under Major Ferguson and Lieutenant Luff's supervision, was fine. Speeches were made and much singing indulged in. The 30th Infantry band played during the entire evening. Lieutenant Edwards, as a guest of the club, came for this celebration from Harvard, where he is taking a law course. It is a new detail in the Judge Advocate General's Department. Lieutenant Blyth also arrived in time for this banquet. Toasts were as follows: "Our Regimental Dinner," Colonel McCoy; "The Regiment," Captain Nolan; "The Ladies," Lieutenant Barton; "The Flexible Canteen," Captain Carleton; "Why is a Second Lieutenant?" Lieutenant Kerr; "Passing the Buck," Lieutenant Ord. The songs were: "The Governor General," "By Old Fort Sam Filipo," "Tipperary," "Sailing Through the Panama Canal," "Home, Boys Home," and "Benny Havens, Oh!"

Captain Nolan left on a ten days' leave for Buffalo and Tonawanda to visit relatives. Lieut. and Mrs. Bonesteel are rejoicing over the arrival of their baby girl, born Feb. 1. There have been many jolly sleighing parties, snowshoeing and skiing. An enthusiastic party took in the winter carnival at Saranac Lake. Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn, Capt. and Mrs. Nolan, their guest, Mrs. Bennett, were among the number going. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey and their young cousin, Miriam Dunkle, have left us, much to everyone's regret. Captain McCaskey was ordered to Fort Wright on Fishers Island.

Major, Mrs. and Miss Stevens entertained Sunday evening for Miss Berry Waller, a niece of Mrs. Threlkeld, from Morgansfield, Ky.; Lieutenants Reisinger and Corlett. Major Stevens played and sang and Lieutenant Reisinger played the violin. Mrs. Nixon gave a tea on Friday to the ladies of the garrison and many from town. Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Bennett received with Mrs. Nixon. Mrs. Foote poured tea. Mrs. Nolan served eggnog. Miss Stevens also assisted. The house looked lovely with palms and cut flowers. The 30th Infantry orchestra played during the afternoon.

The first of a series of tea dances was held Wednesday. Besides the officers and ladies a number from town were present. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre gave another of their Sunday suppers. Their many souvenirs from China, Japan and the Philippines,

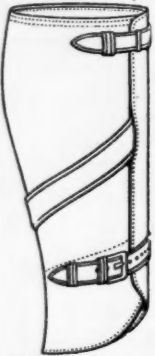


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and a fine Victrola with the best records, delighted their guests. The guests this week were Capt. and Mrs. Conley, Capt. and Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rogers, from Plattsburg; Lieut. J. G. Ord, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rogers gave an informal dinner Wednesday. Miss Berry Waller and Lieutenant Ord attended from the post.

A high class concert was given by the 30th Infantry band at the Plattsburg Theater for the benefit of the Champlain Valley Hospital on Feb. 11. It was under the auspices of Circle 4 of the Ladies' Auxiliary. The band was assisted by Mrs. Brownell, from Schenectady, N.Y., and some excellent home talent. Over 1,500 people filled the theater. The officers and ladies all were present from the post. Col. and Mrs. McCoy had a box party for that evening. Their guests were Major and Miss Stevens, Major Ferguson, Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Bennett and Lieutenant Blyth. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rogers gave a dinner, followed by a box party, for this concert. Their guests were Mrs. Rogers, from Au Sable Chas.; Lieutenants Ord, Barton and Wyche. A tea by Mrs. Booth, followed by a dinner, was given Friday. Miss Berry Waller and Miss Pansy Painter assisted Mrs. Booth. Mrs. and Miss McCoy and Mrs. Threlkeld were guests from the post.

On Saturday a large box was sent containing staple groceries to the Belgians by the ladies of the post. Two hundred guests were invited to attend a reception given by the Saranac Chapter, D.A.R. Mrs. George F. Tuttle, regent, presided. Many of the post ladies attended this reception, held in the historic De Lord house in Plattsburg. Mrs. Conley and Mrs. Kegan are on the sick list. Lieut. Paul C. Potter is in charge of the club. Things are getting into fine shape under his able direction.

**ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.**

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 15, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Elting had supper Feb. 7 for Capt. and Mrs. Amos and Lieut. and Mrs. Ross. Tuesday was "ladies' night." One of the dinners given that night was at the Hitching Post in honor of Miss Davidson, of Aniston. Capt. and Mrs. Swift were hosts and the other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Miss Nelson and Lieutenants Robinson and Robertson. Major and Mrs. Howze gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller and Captains Parker and Gaujot. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had dinner Feb. 10 for Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker and Lieut. and Mrs. Herr.

Major and Mrs. Howze gave a jolly and attractive buffet supper and dance Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Captain Carswell, Captain Parker, Miss McCue, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Duenner, Newman, Miss Nelson and all the bachelors. Major and Mrs. Marshall entertained with a dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Col. and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Stotsenberg and Captain Gaujot. Mrs. McClure has arrived on the post after a visit in New Orleans.

Captain Parker was host at an attractive Valentine party Friday at the club. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Howze, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, who have just returned from their wedding trip; Lieut. and Mrs. Duenner, Lieut. and Mrs. Estes, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker and Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson. Another dinner given that night at the club was one by Lieutenant McDonald for Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieutenant Robinson. Later nearly everyone went on to the dancing class in the gymnasium.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herr had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Allen and Major and Mrs. Marshall; Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Hacker, Miss Nelson and Lieutenant Jernigan; Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Muller, Pearson and Newman; Mrs. Rockenbach gave a buffet supper and dance. Lieut. and Mrs. Herr gave a supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Lockett and Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.**

Texas City, Texas, Feb. 13, 1915.

Lieutenant Crawford and bride arrived Tuesday and were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester for a few days. They are now occupying Captain Seigle's house on Twelfth street. Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford left March 5 for Panama, to join the 29th Infantry. Lieutenant Sherman, C.E., gave a dinner at the Oleander Country Club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Holmes, the Misses Nichols, Alexander and Kimball, Lieutenants Wrona, Burns and Price.

Lieutenant Schmidt's supper guest at the 23d Infantry Club Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale, Miss Alexander, Lieutenants Lampert and Wrona. Captain Seigle was registered at the Galvez Hotel Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole's guests at supper Sunday were Major Carnahan, Captain Fries and Lieutenant Matile. The many 27th Infantry friends of Major Koerper were very much grieved to hear of the sudden and untimely death of Mrs. Koerper, which occurred Tuesday morning.

Capt. and Mrs. Booth gave a supper party at the 23d Infantry Club Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Barth were present from the regiment. Dr. and Mrs. Bull entertained the same evening and Major Helmick was among the guests. Lieutenant Stadden had dinner at the Galvez Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester. Capt. John Robertson spent the week-end at Hotel Galvez. Captain Robertson entertained a party of Dallas friends at Roger's oyster farm Saturday. Lieutenants Boughton, Emery and Manchester attended a Masonic meeting in Galveston Monday evening. Dr. Davenport was a candidate. Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Moore motored to the

Oleander Country Club Sunday and enjoyed a game of golf. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, of Galveston, gave a dinner Sunday at the Oleander Country Club in honor of Miss Branagan. The guests were Miss Sykes and Mr. King, of Galveston; Captain Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenant Stevens. Mr. Stadden gave a dinner at the mess Friday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford; other guests present were Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Persons.

Lieutenant Stevens, best man for the Gunner-Potter wedding, to take place Feb. 24, entertained the bridal party at the Oleander Country Club on their opening night of the season, Saturday. Guests present were Miss Helen Potter, Mrs. Potter, the Misses Shelby Potter, Keenan, Moody, Lieutenants Gunner, Stevens, Schmidt, Davenport and Emery. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, of Galveston, gave a large party at Roger's oyster farm last week in honor of their house guest, Miss Branagan. Present from the Army were Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Moore, Oldsmith and Lindh; the young ladies were the Misses Fowler and Branagan, from Galveston, and the Misses Nichols and Mace, from Texas City. The Oleander Country Club gave a dinner dance at the club Saturday complimentary to the Army. The 27th Infantry band furnished music. Among the Army people were Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, Col. and Mrs. Kreuthof, Capt. and Mrs. Aloe, Capt. and Mrs. Gasser, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Lieutenant Moore, Miss Linda Fowler, Mr. Hunt, Miss Mabel McVitie.

The regiment gave a reception for Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford Friday. Mrs. Rice poured tea and Mrs. Manchester served punch. Colonel Barth presented Mrs. Crawford with a handsome silver bowl, the gift from the regiment. The band was present and dancing was enjoyed. Those present from the regiment were Col. and Mrs. Barth, Chaplain and Mrs. Rice, Capt. and Mesdames Moore, Murphy and Rogers, Lieut. and Mesdames Davis, Brown, Cole, Boughton, Pruy, Manchester, Waugh, Peale, Coates, Colonel Chaffield, Major Carnahan, Major Helmick, Captains Seigle, Fries, Morrow, Robertson, Lieutenants Emery, Moore, Miller, Davies, Schmidt, Jordan, Smith, Lampert, Stadden and Dr. Davenport. Guests outside the regiment included Major and Mrs. Jarvis, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieutenant Royce, 28th Inf.; Lieutenant Rumsey, 6th Cav.; Lieutenant Tack, 28th Inf.; Lieutenant Persons, 11th Inf.; Dr. Walson.

Miss Mabel McVitie gave a Valentine party at the Oleander Country Club Saturday. Lieutenant Moore was present from the regiment. Valentine favors were given and dancing was enjoyed.

**FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.**

Empire, Canal Zone, Feb. 5, 1915.

At an attractive dinner on Jan. 29 Major and Mrs. Phillips entertained Col. and Mrs. Morton and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Faison, of our garrison, and Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, from Camp Otis. That same evening Mrs. O'Brien and Miss Croxton were informal dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stewart. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and children spent Saturday night and Sunday as guests of Col. and Mrs. Harding at Balboa Heights. In celebration of her sixth birthday anniversary little Elizabeth Davis had as her small guests to dinner on Saturday Louise Twyman and Mattie Wise. A pretty cake with burning candles formed the centerpiece and attractive favors pleased the kiddies. Later Mrs. Davis treated the little hostess and guests to the "movies." Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson and children were dinner guests Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Camp Otis.

An enthusiastic and record-breaking crowd witnessed the ball game last Sunday at Balboa Park between our team and the Administration team. A large following of rooters from both the 5th and 10th Infantry and our band accompanied the players to Balboa and mightily helped the cause of the soldiers with their wild cheers and lively music, and the game ended with a score of 3 to 2 in our favor. Our team is hotly contesting for this season's pennant, and from present outlook seems sure to win. Another game was played on our diamond last Tuesday between the 5th and 10th, with a score of 9 to 6, in the 10th favor, and a return game between these teams, played Thursday on the Camp Otis diamond, resulted in a score of 9 to 3 in our favor in a tenning game. After the game on Tuesday a number of the officers and ladies from both posts enjoyed a social hour at the Officers' Club. Our popular new club secretary, Captain Harbeson, has done much to make the club a delightful and inviting stopping place for both officers and ladies. Captain Harbeson has also recently been made regimental quartermaster, relieving Captain Partello.

After the game on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Edwards were dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. Edwards at Hotel Tivoli. Captain McGrew had as dinner guests at the University Club that night Capt. and Mrs. Deitch. On Monday, Feb. 1, the United States flag was raised over the military camp here in Empire for the first time. May the glorious Stars and Stripes ever wave over this our new possession! The Tivoli Hotel was taxed to its capacity on Tuesday, when two great steamers, the Kroonland, of the Red Star Line, and the Great Northern arrived, and more than 800 passengers passing through the canal stopped over night at the hotel. The Kroonland is the largest ship yet to pass through, being 560 feet long, 60 feet beam, and drawing 29 feet 6 inches of water. A cousin of Mrs. Deitch, Mr. Dupré, of Montreal, Canada, was a passenger on the Kroonland, and Capt. and Mrs. Deitch went in to the Tivoli to have dinner with him.

The Auction Bridge Club enjoyed a pleasant morning on Wednesday, when Mr. O'Brien entertained them. Mrs. Rutherford won high score for the month. Mrs. Ware has as her house guest her mother, Mrs. N. M. Robinson, from Blacksburg, Va.

Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Noland had dinner Tuesday for Major Settle and Lieutenant Heidt, from Camp Otis. On Thursday Major and Mrs. Phillips had dinner for Major and Mrs. Croxton, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse and Captain Field. Col. and Mrs. Day, of Washington, are guests of the Hotel Tivoli. They are giving a dinner to-night to a few friends and expect to leave tomorrow to continue their winter trip before returning to Washington.

Batln. Sergt. Major Albert De Wolfe, whose enlistment recently expired, returns to the States Saturday on the Advance, his destination being Vancouver Barracks, via New York. A large consignment of hospital equipment was received here this past week and again a long felt want has been supplied. A remarkable feat was performed by Private Thomas J. O'Bryan, recruit, Infantry unassigned, when he conducted unaided a detachment of 160 recruits from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Empire, Canal Zone, without the loss of a single man or a case of absence without leave, drunkenness, or any other misconduct on the part of anyone. These recruits, including Private O'Bryan, were sent to the 5th Infantry. The conduct of this detachment was so exemplary that it was remarked by passengers aboard the ship and brought to the attention of Colonel Morton, commanding the 5th Infantry. Private O'Bryan, upon arrival, was commended by Colonel Morton in memorandum orders and was immediately promoted to be corporal by his company commander, Capt. J. A. Moss. Corporal O'Bryan is now serving in his fifth enlistment period.

**TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.**

Camp E. S. Otis, Panama, Canal Zone, Jan. 18, 1915.

The usual number of officers and ladies of this post attended the last hop at the Tivoli Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Wells gave a delightful dinner for Col. and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Faison, Colonel Devore, Major and Mrs. Gerhart, Major and Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Maloney, Miss Ruth Miller, Lieutenants Jacobs and Wilbur. After dinner the guests enjoyed several hours of dancing. Others from here who were seen at the hop were Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieutenants Gruber, Snapp and Heidt.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman had as guests for dinner Wednesday Mrs. Eskridge, Miss Henshaw, Lieutenants Jacobs, Heidt, Snapp and Stutesman. Previous to the regular monthly hop given here at Camp Otis Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Merrill gave an eight-course dinner for Col. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Ruth Miller, Colonel Devore, Capt. and Mrs. Balzel, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Lieutenants Dunford and Jacobs. A number of our new neighbors, the 5th Infantry, attended the dance, some coming to take dinner with friends. Major and

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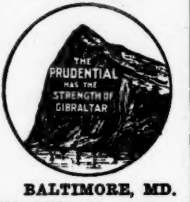
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Mrs. Phillips, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Nolan were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman.

Gen. and Mrs. Edwards were passengers on the Buford, which arrived here Jan. 5. Their numerous friends welcomed them to their new home. Gen. and Mrs. Edwards are staying at the Tivoli Hotel, in Ancon, for the present. They were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Miller last Tuesday. A little earlier in the day the officers and ladies of this regiment had the pleasure of meeting Gen. and Mrs. Edwards at the Colonel's quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Larned, Lieutenants Elsey and Gruber took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Wells Friday.

**JEFFERSON BARRACKS.**

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 14, 1915.

Col. J. H. Beacom returned Sunday from Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. A. M. Wetherill and two little daughters have left for Hot Springs, Ark., to stay during Captain Wetherill's absence. Lieut. W. W. Merrill returned Monday from San Francisco, where he had gone with a detachment of recruits.

Mrs. A. E. Williams entertained informally at bridge and tea Monday. Miss Blanche Nolan won the prize. Miss Madge Merrill left Tuesday for her home in Cincinnati. Mrs. Keleher, wife of Lieut. G. C. Keleher, returned Wednesday from Detroit, Mich., where she has been spending the month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Farrand.

Mrs. Kyer, of Seattle, Wash., arrived Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Burr, wife of Lieut. F. H. Burr. Capt. J. M. Craig left Wednesday for Garnett, Kas., where he was called by the serious illness of his sister. He returned to Jefferson Barracks on Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Craig, who has been there for the past week.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England on Wednesday gave a Dutch supper before the roller skating for Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Keleher and McAlister, Miss Ethel Jones and Mrs. Kyer.

Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham had dinner Friday before the hop for Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, H. G. Humphreys and F. M. Jones and Miss Ethel Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith on Friday had dinner in honor of Mrs. Kyer. Those at the informal hop in the Officers' Club Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lomax, Jones, England, Dillingham, Captain Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher and Miss Ethel Jones.

Miss Amy Hunt Jones, of St. Louis, spent the week-end at Jefferson Barracks as the guest of Miss Hester Nolan. Capt. and Mrs. Farmer entertained informally at dinner Saturday for Miss Jones. Lieut. J. G. Donovan was host at a jolly Welsh rabbit party Saturday night in honor of Miss Jones. Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Craig and Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall.

A band concert was given in the post hall Thursday evening in place of the regular moving picture show. A popular program was given under the efficient direction of Chief Musician Scully.

**MARE ISLAND.**

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 10, 1915.

Naval Constr. W. C. Fisher, here from Bremerton for survey for the Buffalo and Rainbow, was honored guest at a dinner given last Wednesday by Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason for Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard and Miss Marian Brooks. As Mrs. Frank M. Bennett was confined to her room with tonsillitis, her daughter, Miss Dorothy Bennett, received for her last Thursday, assisted in the dining room by Mesdames Henry M. Gleason and Schuyler F. Heim. Capt. and Mrs. Bennett this week entertained their cousin, Miss Katherine Harlow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Harlow, of Washington, D.C. Miss Dorothy Bennett gave a luncheon in her honor, asking Mesdames Marion Brooks, Priscilla Elliott, Orynthia Gatch, of Berkeley, Janet Crose, Mary Gorgas and Charlotte Hoyt. Miss Harlow left yesterday for San Francisco to join her parents and sail to-day for Honolulu.

Mrs. Howson W. Cole and her little daughter have given up their apartment in Vallejo and gone to San Diego. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet, radio officer of the yard, has been ordered to Washington, D.C., for six weeks' temporary duty. Naval Constr. Paul H. Fretz is enjoying a ten days' leave. Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Heidt, accompanied by Miss Alma Robinson, sailed on the last transport for the Philippines for station. Miss Janet Crose was guest of Mrs. Franklin D. Karns from Wednesday to Friday of last week. Upon her return to Berkeley she was accompanied by Mrs. Karns and her small daughter, Helen, who visited at the Crose home over Sunday. Mrs. Karns also entertained Mrs. V. P. Kruttschnitt, of San Francisco, last week. Mrs. Mary Turner and her niece, Miss Ruth Hascal, gave a pretty supper last Sunday night, their guests being Major and Mrs. John T. Myers, Miss Emily Cutts, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott, Miss Priscilla Elliott, Major and Mrs. John F. McGill, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham, Miss Marian Brooks, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Miss Katherine Harlow, Lieut. Edward M. Remo, Lieut. Daniel M. Gardner and P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope entertained the Card Club Monday night, the players being Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cooke, Lieut. and Mrs. Keiran, Lieut. and Mrs. Sahm, Miss Marian Brooks and P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge. Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Connor, who occupied a house in Vallejo while the South Dakota was at Mare Island, will soon return to California from Bremerton, where the ship was since placed in reserve. Surg. William Seaman sailed for the Philippines on the last transport.

Capt. Frank M. Bennett attended the luncheon given in



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San Francisco last week in honor of Rear Admiral Dewa, of the Japanese navy, who is to represent the Mikado's country at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Miss Katherine MacAdams was complimented guest at a tea given aboard the Oregon last week by Ensign Robert E. Bell for Mesdames Lewis Durkee and Berbert Law and the Misses Sallie Fox and Elise Osborne. Word has been received here that the wedding of Miss Marjory Bull, daughter of Commo. and Mrs. James H. Bull and Herbert Newhall, of Brookline, Mass., will take place in Santa Barbara during Easter week, the ceremony being performed in the Episcopal Church, at which the bride's parents were married.

The yard is ahead of schedule for completing the Caesar, Marblehead and Denver. The Caesar on Feb. 13 will go to Bremerton, to load scrap steel for the East coast. She will also take the old battery of the Denver, which has been replaced with new guns. The Marblehead's work is to be finished by Feb. 17; she is to remain at San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition and the Denver's work will be finished Feb. 18 and she will go to Mexican waters. The collier Saturn, which arrived from Mexico about a week ago, will sail next Saturday for Bremerton for repairs. Orders were received to-day for shipment of the ordnance exhibit from the yard to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 14, 1915.

The Monday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. John E. Stephens. Mrs. William D. Crosby entertained the Lower Post Five Hundred Club Tuesday. Prizes were given to Mrs. Walter L. Clarke and Mrs. Deland Smith. On Wednesday Mrs. W. S. Scott gave a bridge-tee for her daughter, Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, of West Point. There were about seventy-five guests. Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss poured tea and Mrs. William D. Crosby coffee. Assisting in the dining room were also Mesdames Matt C. Bristol, Kyle Rucker, Julius T. Conrad, Jesse McI. Carter, F. L. Case and Frank R. Keefer.

Mrs. John Darragh on Thursday entertained a number of friends from the post and city at a tea-dance to meet her son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. John L. Jenkins, who are on a visit with her before leaving for Panama. Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss poured tea and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham coffee. Mrs. William R. Taylor presided at the punch bowl. About 150 friends called. Mrs. George W. Van Deusen left Tuesday for San Francisco for a short stay. Mrs. W. S. Scott on Friday gave a tea in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, and for the young married women and the girls of the post and town set. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Kyle Rucker, Matt C. Bristol, John H. Preston, John N. Hodges, Misses Eleanor Bliss, Alice Gray, Olive Gray, Isabelle and Julia Crosby, Dorothy Bingham, Amy Heard and Miss Lovell, of Fort Clark.

Mrs. Thompson and Miss Edith Thompson, guests of Major and Mrs. Charles R. Reynolds, left Tuesday for California. Among those from the post who attended the dance at the Menger Monday evening were Capt. and Mrs. George E. Stewart, Misses Isabelle and Julia Crosby, Natalie Barnes, Amy Heard, Lieutenants McIntosh, Connolly and Newman. Mrs. William A. Austin, accompanied by her sister, Miss Dorothy Atwood, has returned and taken quarters in the Cavalry post. On Thursday Miss Octavia Bullis gave a luncheon for Miss Katherine Lawton, her house guest, and for Misses Isabelle and Julia Crosby, Amy Heard, Lydia Bullis, Fairfax Janin, Jean Aubrey and Mrs. Preston.

Col. and Mrs. Sibley are week-end guests of Gen. and Mrs. James Parker. They came up from Fort Clark to attend the ball to be given on Saturday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, who leave Monday for Washington.

## FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 12, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Wood on Sunday evening gave another delightful musicale; Captain Wood sang, accompanied by his mother; Mrs. Conner played violin selections, accompanied by Mrs. McNair; the bachelors' quartette sang, accompanied by Lieutenant Gruber. The Sunday evening musicales have become a very enjoyable feature of the social life at Fort Sill.

Capt. and Mrs. Conner entertained with an informal dance Feb. 3. Capt. and Mrs. Briggs had dinner Wednesday for Misses Goode and McGlavin and Lieuts. J. G. Burr and Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser entertained on Thursday night for Misses Fessenden and Goode and Lieuts. W. E. Burr and Frankenberg. Colonel Adams had a dinner and dance Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, the Misses Goode, McGlavin, Fessenden, Hancock and Lieutenants Hatch, Capron, Young, Frankenberg and Jones. About thirty guests were there for dancing after dinner.

Captain Greene had dinner Sunday for the Misses Fessenden, McGlavin, Goode, Quimby, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Enders, Lieutenants Wyeth, Jones, W. E. Burr, J. G. Burr, Polk, Hatch and Greenwald. Capt. and Mrs. McNair had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Short, Miss Hancock and Lieutenant Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Conner entertained at dinner Wednesday for Colonel Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Emery Smith and mother, Lieut. and Mrs. Danford, Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Conner, Colonel Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Wood and mother. Miss Hancock, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Short, has returned to her home in Paris, Texas. Lieutenant Hatch has returned from leave spent in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Short have returned from Illinois. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Major Hayes spent a few hours at the post last week, the guests of Colonel Adams.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber have returned for station at Fort Sill. Major Bishop has returned from leave, and Major Bowley, recently on duty as military attaché at the American Legation, Pekin, has taken station here. Fort Sill justifies her boast of having the best basketball team in the Southwest; it has beaten any and all comers of all colors and reputations. Several trips are still on the schedule for crack Indian and white teams. The batteries are making some very high scores in the series

of bowling games in the regular winter tournament. Two entertainments worthy of mention were given at the post gymnasium within the week; the first was an Indian program of song, reading, play and war dance given by high class talent from different Indian institutions and tribes, on Friday night. The second was a program of sacred song and music on Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Gensman and pupils, of Lawton, assisted by Mrs. Conner on the violin and Mrs. McNair at the piano. Mrs. Conner's selections were "Romanza" (Thomas), "Berceuse" (Godart), and "Menuet" (Beethoven). Large audiences were present on both occasions.

Chaplain Sutherland has a class of about fifty men in a competitive Bible study club, with historic and souvenir trophies and prizes for winning batteries and individuals.

Capt. and Mrs. Conner had dinner Feb. 3 for Majors Bowley and Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. Briggs and Capt. and Mrs. McNair. Capt. and Mrs. Briggs had dinner Friday, Feb. 5, for Lieut. and Mrs. Danford and Lieut. and Mrs. Emery Smith and Mrs. Smith, sr. The regular hop will be to-night and several out-of-town guests will be present.

All is in readiness for the opening of the School of Fire Monday of next week. Lieut. and Mrs. Emery T. Smith had dinner to-night for the Misses Fessenden, McGlavin and Goode, Mrs. W. H. Smith and Lieutenants Jones, W. E. Burr, Folk and Wyeth.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 8, 1915.

The post bridge club met Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz. The prizes were won by Mesdames Gibner, Boswell and Ingalls. Capt. Carroll F. Armistead left Thursday for Chicago. He will be absent about a month inspecting the Illinois Militia. Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field had a dinner Thursday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip B. Fleming and for Lieuts. and Mesdames Glass and Woolnough, Mrs. Margaret Waring and Lieutenant Cress.

Mrs. Harold Young is house guest of Mrs. Margaret Waring, of Vancouver. A dancing class has been formed to meet once a week. Miss West, of Portland, is instructor. In the class are Major and Mrs. Brook, Major and Mrs. Field, Capt. and Mesdames Page, Moore, Hegeman, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hobson, Hartz, Gill, Boswell, Woolnough, Lieutenants Rowe and Taylor.

Capt. Allen Parker left Thursday for Chicago to inspect militia. Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz had dinner Tuesday at the Multnomah Hotel in celebration of their sixth wedding anniversary. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, Lieut. and Mrs. Glass and Captain Armistead. Mrs. Charles T. King had a sewing party Monday for Mesdames Gibner, Chase, Fry, Weeks, Baker, Ingalls, Grady, Gill, Rowe, Messes Tiernan and Chambers. The prize was won by Mrs. W. H. Gill.

The Oregon Agricultural College Glee Club gave a concert in the post assembly hall Tuesday evening. On Monday evening the 3d Regiment of the Oregon National Guard gave a reception in honor of Col. Charles H. Martin (major, Inf., U.S.A.), retiring colonel of that regiment. Colonel Martin has been assigned to a regiment on the border. Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman had dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field, Lieuts. and Mesdames George M. Parker, William H. Gill, Mrs. John C. Grady and Lieut. F. V. Schneider. The Current Events' class met Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. David J. Baker. Mesdames Charles T. King, Raymond E. Ingalls and Francis Baker gave a large card party Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Weeks, Ingalls, sr., and Allen Parker. Capt. Murray Baldwin, accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, arrived Tuesday for station. Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore gave a dinner Friday at the University Club, Portland.

Jimmy Boswell, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, celebrated his fifth birthday anniversary with a luncheon on Saturday. The little guests were Maudie Hartz, Mary Lou Fry, Ellen Woolnough, "Buzzie" Fry, Bunney Gibner, Jimmy Woolnough, George C. Rockwell, Malcolm Field and Robert Weeks. In the center of the table was a big birthday cake. Games followed.

Among post people who attended the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. William MacMaster were Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Page, Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming and Lieutenant Cress. Many of the officers and ladies of the post attended the performance of Ruth St. Denis at the Herlig Theater this week.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 16, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. S. Frankenberg gave a delightful dinner Jan. 29 for Mrs. N. R. Dudley, Mrs. J. B. W. Corey, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. N. G. Finch and S. W. Scofield. Mrs. C. P. George left Jan. 30 for her home in Topeka, Kas., where she will make a few days' visit. The informal hop held in the post hall Saturday evening was well attended. After the hop Lieut. Herman Kobbé gave a jolly supper for Lieuts. and Mesdames B. T. Merchant, Marshall Magruder, Harding Polk, V. S. Foster, Mrs. E. G. Cullum, Miss Ryan and Miss Fleming. Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. H. R. Adair, V. P. Erwin, E. G. Taulbee, S. W. Winfree, Sloan Doak, Harold Raynor, Emil Engel and T. C. Lonergan.

Miss Polly Flemming, house guest of her sister, Mrs. Harding Polk, left Jan. 31 for her home in Burlington, Iowa. Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Scott gave a delightful supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr. Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Mills were supper guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan Sunday. Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond left Jan. 31 for San Diego, Cal., to spend a leave of several months. Mrs. G. S. Patton and Miss Patton, of San Gabriel, Cal., arrived Feb. 2, to be house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr. Mrs. Harding Polk gave a tea Feb. 2 to meet her mother, Mrs. Flemming. The guests were Mesdames Rivers, Magruder, Rehkopf, Dudley and Cullum.

The Bridge Club met Wednesday with Mrs. Everett Collins. Winning high scores were Mesdames Magruder, Turner, Collins and Harvey. Others playing were Mesdames George, McClellan, Mills, Brown, Crane, Corey, Cheney, Frankenberg, Barry, Welsh, Rehkopf, Foster, Scott and Kennedy. Lieut. J. D. Chamberlin gave a delightful dinner in honor of Mrs. Chamberlin's birthday anniversary, Feb. 3. The guests included Lieuts. and Mesdames E. G. Cullum, Harding Polk, C. P. George, Everett Collins, B. T. Merchant, Miss Clarisse Ryan, Lieutenants Patton, Winfree, Schwenck, Adair, Taulbee, Erwin, Finch, Lonergan, Raynor, Odell and Capt. R. C. Foy. Mrs. Ellsworth, of Johnston, N.Y., arrived Feb. 4 to be the house guest of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Degen.

Mrs. J. B. W. Corey gave a dinner Feb. 4 for Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane and Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George. Mrs. T. J. Dickson gave a tea in honor of Mrs. J. B. W. Corey Feb. 5. Mrs. D. E. Aultman and Mrs. E. S. Welsh poured, assisted by Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. Turner, Misses Ryan and Welsh. Among the guests were Mesdames Eastman, Lininger, Mills, Richmond, Rivers, Ryan, Wilbourn, McBlain, Baird, Barry, Brown, Chamberlin, Cheney, Collins, Weaver, Crane, Cullum, Degen, Ellsworth, Erlenkotter, Dudley, Foster, Frankenberg, George, Harvey, Kennedy, McGee, Merchant, Polk, Flemming, Rhodes, Rehkopf, D. H. Scott, McClellan, W. J. Scott, Swift, Walker, West, and Miss Marshall, of Junction City. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and Lieut. J. T. Donnelly. Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift were hosts at dinner Feb. 6 for Lieuts. and Mesdames Merchant and Crane.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey, Lieuts. and Mesdames Chamberlin, Merchant, Collins, Foster, Cullum, George, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mills, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Erwin, Adair, Engel, Taulbee and Winfree were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City, at a dance Feb. 6. Mrs. Flemming, house guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harding Polk, left for her home in Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 7. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers gave a dinner Feb. 7 for Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mills and Lieut. J. T. Donnelly.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Scott had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee, Mrs. N. R. Dudley, Mrs. McClellan and Lieut. N. G. Finch. Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave an

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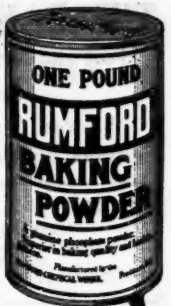
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informal tea Monday for Mesdames Patton, Patton, jr., Rhodes, Swift and Wagner and Miss Patton. Mrs. J. A. Crane had bridge Monday for Mesdames J. A. Brown, B. T. Merchant and J. A. Barry. Mrs. D. E. Aultman entertained Mrs. G. S. Patton at bridge Feb. 9, her other guests being Mesdames G. S. Patton, jr., R. H. Mills, N. B. Rehkopf and J. A. Brown.

Mrs. J. A. Degen gave a bridge-tee in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Ellsworth, Feb. 9. High scores were won by Mesdames George, Crane and Cheney. Other guests were Mesdames Kennedy, Magruder, Barry, Frankenberg, Ellsworth, Dudley, Harvey, Walker and McClellan.

Col. George K. Hunter arrived Feb. 10 to inspect the post. Mrs. G. S. Patton and Miss Patton, accompanied by Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., who will visit Lieutenant Patton's parents in San Gabriel, Cal., left Feb. 10. Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, jr., arrived to pack his household goods prior to his change of station from the 6th Field Artillery, in Brownsville, Texas, to the School of Fire, in Fort Sill, Okla. Lieut. C. M. Haverkamp is also in the post for a few days, directing the shipment of his horses to his new station in Hawaii.

The Bridge Club met Wednesday with Mrs. J. A. Crane. Those winning high scores were Mesdames George, Welsh, Kennedy and Foster. Others playing were Mesdames Frankenberg, Cheney, Barry, Corey, Crane, Turner, Collins, Harvey, Brown, Rehkopf, Mills, Scott, McClellan and Magruder. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a dinner Feb. 10 for Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Annie F. Swift and Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn. Mrs. G. D. Rhodes gave a dinner as a surprise celebration of Major Rhodes's birthday anniversary, Feb. 10. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Baird and Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Walker.

Mrs. N. R. Dudley gave a tea in honor of Mrs. J. A. Degen's guest, Mrs. Ellsworth, Feb. 11. Mrs. C. D. Rhodes poured. Other guests included Mesdames Degen, McClellan, Aultman, George, Corey, Rivers, Polk, Swift, Harvey and Magruder. Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall, of Newburg, N.Y., are house guests of their daughter, Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant gave a delightful dinner Feb. 11 for Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane, Miss Clarisse Ryan and Lieut. S. W. Scofield. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner are receiving the congratulations of the garrison on the birth of a daughter Friday, Feb. 15.

## FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1915.

Mrs. Murray was hostess to a party of little folks at the Richardson Theater on Friday afternoon to see the Carnegie Institute pictures of Alaskan wild life. The little guests were Ruth and Emily Smith, Sarah and Victoria Dickinson and Elizabeth Murray. Mrs. Parsons entertained the Monday Afternoon Bridge Club this week. Mrs. Diller held high score. Lieut. and Mrs. Welty had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Walling, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson, Captain Bastion, Lieutenant Musham, Lieutenant Hervig and Mrs. Bortz.

Capt. and Mrs. Burton, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Diller and Lieutenant Hurley on Friday evening attended the Spruce Twig Ball, given in the armory for the benefit of the Oswego hospital. Sarah and Victoria Dickinson entertained their little girl friends at luncheon on Thursday. Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith left Wednesday for the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.

It is understood that Lieut. Marion O. French has been named as the officer from here to go to Fort Niagara and Fort Porter to take over the Quartermaster's Department, pending the arrival of the permanent garrisons at those posts. Orders have been received directing Lieutenant Dickinson to proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty as commanding officer and quartermaster at that post. It is with great regret that we look forward to the Dickinsons' departure, as they will be a distinct loss to the social life of our garrison.

A great deal of local interest is being manifested in the system of training of the Oswego company of the New York National Guard. Capt. J. K. Parsons, 3d Inf., has volunteered his services and the whole scheme of instruction for the winter is under his able supervision. He is assisted in the training by the "non-coms" of his own company. Last Tuesday evening the matter of field training was taken up. The company was divided by Captain Parsons into four squads, each under one of the non-commissioned officers from the 3d Infantry. One squad was drilled in first aid, another in individual cooking, the third in bayonet combat, and the fourth in field trenching, this being necessarily on a small scale and with the use of boxes of sand. There were many spectators present, including ladies, the latter being especially interested in watching Cook Mosier instruct the Guardsmen in field cooking.

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 11, 1915.

Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of Rear Admiral Sebree, has been visiting in San Francisco for a few days. Lieut. Col. John W. Hannay, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Hannay, is planning to return to Manila with their daughter, Mrs. Corwin, on the transport which leaves San Francisco on March 5. Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, wife of Captain Ackerman, U.S.N., retired, was hostess recently at a charming bridge party. Nine tables were played. Capt. and Mrs. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., U.S.A., retired, are planning for an extended visit from the Captain's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Richard P. Rifenberick, sr., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. John McClellan, wife of Brigadier General McClellan, U.S.A., retired, was among the guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. E. Chatres-Martin, 2750 Third street. Lieut. Walter



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R. Taliaferro, U.S.A., gave a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Tuesday for Lieuts. Walter G. Kilner, B. Q. Jones and Redondo B. Sutton, Mrs. John Pillsbury, of Minneapolis; Miss L. H. Pennington, Misses Ruth and Katherine Richards and Mrs. G. S. Fleischman.

Among the passengers on board the Great Northern, the first big passenger steamer to come through the Panama Canal, and which arrived yesterday morning, were Comdr. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., accompanied by his wife and daughter, the Commander en route to Samoa to take post as governor, and Col. George S. Young, U.S.A., Capt. George Steunenberg, U.S.A., has been a recent guest at the U.S. Grant Hotel. Major Herbert R. Pay, C.A.C., N.G.C., is a candidate to succeed himself as a member of the common council of this city. Word has been received here of the death in the battle of the Oise in France of Col. G. Ap Rhys Price, who, as a soldier of fortune, was in command of one of the factions in the battle of Tia Juana, across the Mexican line, near here in 1911.

### IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Boston Navy Yard, Mass., Feb. 10, 1915.

Mrs. Russell, wife of Naval Constructor Russell, gave a very pretty bridge party of five tables on Saturday afternoon, at her apartment in Cambridge. Among those from the yard who attended were Mrs. Perrill and Mrs. Abernathy. Mrs. Yancey Williams returned home Saturday from a two weeks' visit to her sister in New York. A number of the Navy contingent attended the Army dance at Fort Adams Friday night. A special tug was run from the navy yard and all those who attended report it to have been one of the prettiest and most enjoyable dances of the winter. Among those who attended from the yard were Lieut. and Mrs. Lucian Minor, Lieut. Comdr. Yancey Williams, Miss Evelyn Williams, Lieutenant Kilpatrick and others.

Among those who attended the Monday afternoon hop at the navy yard were Paymr. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams, Miss Evelyn Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Lieutenant Speicher, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Naval Constructor Baxter, and Miss Margaret Baxter, Commander Latimer and Miss Latimer, Miss Carr, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Coburn, Lieutenant Hydrick, Commander Christy, Lieutenant Kilpatrick, Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Young and Miss Palmer. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill entertained at dinner on Wednesday for the Commandant and Mrs. Rush, Comdr. and Mrs. Kaiser, Paymr. and Mrs. Potter and Lieut. and Mrs. Minor.

### FORT YELLOWSTONE.

Yellowstone, Wyo., Feb. 10, 1915.

Dr. and Mrs. Sparrenberger entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley at dinner Jan. 24. The following Tuesday a progressive dinner was much enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the garrison. The party began with cocktails at Lieut. and Mrs. Watson's, then followed crab cocktails at Capt. and Mrs. Arnold's, soup at Major and Mrs. Roberts, wine at Lieutenant Neill's, the dinner course at Lieut. and Mrs. McLaurin's, salad at Dr. and Mrs. Sparrenberger's, dessert course at Lieut. and Mrs. Watson's, and coffee and "singers" at Capt. and Mrs. Arnold's. The rest of the evening was spent at Lieutenant McLaurin's, where dancing to Victrola music was a great success.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley entertained at dinner Jan. 23 Major and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. Watson entertained Lieut. and Mrs. McLaurin, Dr. and Mrs. Sparrenberger Jan. 30. Among those present at the dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Sparrenberger were Major and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. McLaurin. Friends of Captain Arnold will be sorry to hear of the death of his father.

## THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 774.)

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.  
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Pensacola, Fla.  
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Pensacola, Fla.  
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Pensacola, Fla.

### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Urban T. Holmes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. Sailed Feb. 13 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard. Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.  
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. On the West coast of Mexico.  
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. Sailed Feb. 7 from San Diego, Cal., for Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.  
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. On the west coast of Mexico.  
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West coast of Mexico.  
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At San Diego, Cal.  
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. Sailed Feb. 15 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West Coast of Mexico.

### Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.  
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

### Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.  
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.  
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.  
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.  
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.  
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.  
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.  
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.  
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.  
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Vincent. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.  
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.  
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.  
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. Sailed Feb. 15 from Shanghai, China, for Olongapo, P.I.  
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Manila, P.I.  
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

### Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Hankow, China.  
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.  
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

## WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

### Third Division.

OALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.  
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

### Fourth Division.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.  
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

### First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.  
MOHICAN (storeship). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.  
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.  
A-6 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.  
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.  
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.  
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

### Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Shanghai, China.  
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.  
ARTHUR, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed Feb. 13 from New Orleans, La., for Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Feb. 13 from Mare Island, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard Washington, D.C. Address there.  
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying off the coast of Haiti.  
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward.



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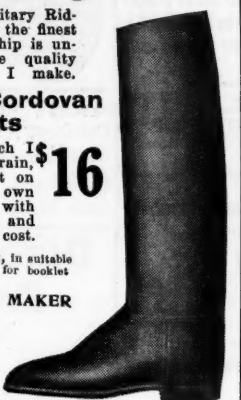
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**HECTOR**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**JASON**, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Feb. 15 from Barcelona, Spain, for Bristol, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**JUPITER**, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

**JUSTIN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**LEONIDAS** (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cocks. Surveying in the West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MACHIAS**, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

**MAINE**, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

**MARIETTA**, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

**MARBLEHEAD**, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**MARS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**MAYFLOWER**, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**MONTGOMERY**, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

**NANSHAN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pradeaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**NEPTUNE**, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

**NEREUS** (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail in care of Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**NERO**, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**OLYMPIA**, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**OREGON**, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**ORION**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed Feb. 15 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PADUCAH**, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PROMETHEUS**, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offley. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**PHOTUS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**SALEM**, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**SATURN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. Sailed Feb. 11 from Mare Island, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**SCORPION**, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**ST. LOUIS**, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**SYLPH**, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TALLAHASSEE**, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**VESEVUS** (torpedo experimental ship). 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**VICKSBURG**, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

**VULCAN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtleff, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.  
Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

**NEWPORT** (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

**RANGER** (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

#### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

**NAVAJO**, Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

**OSCEOLA**, Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PEORIA**, Btsn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**CHARLESTON** (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

**FRANKLIN** (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

**HARTFORD** (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

**MAINE** (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

**PRINCETON** (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the

naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**REINA MERCEDES** (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**SOUTHERY** (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

**ST. LOUIS** (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

**SUPPLY** (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. Sailed Feb. 8 from Guam for Manila, P.I. Send mail to the naval station, Guam.

#### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

**ALBATROSS**. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**FISH HAWK**. Btsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

**Bagley**, Annapolis (repairing Norfolk). Blakely, Newport. De Long, Charleston.

**Bailey**, Annapolis (repairing Norfolk). Dahlgren, Charleston. Farragut, Mare Island.

**Barney**, Annapolis (repairing Norfolk). Morris, Newport. Thornton, Charleston.

**Biddle**, Annapolis (repairing Norfolk). Tingey, Charleston.

#### TUGS.

**Accomac**, Boston. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York.

**Active**, Mare Island. Allice, Norfolk. Rocket, Norfolk.

**Apache**, Iona Island, N.Y. Arapaho, Mare Island. Samoset, Philadelphia.

**Arapaho**, Mare Island. Chocaw, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston.

**Chocaw**, Charleston, S.C. Sotoyomo, Puget Sound. Standish, Annapolis.

**Decatur**, Norfolk. Tecumseh, Washington. Tillamook, Mare Island.

**Decatur**, Norfolk. Mohave, Puget Sound. Traffic, New York.

**Decatur**, Norfolk. Marketa, New York. Transfer, New York.

**Decatur**, Norfolk. Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Triton, Washington.

**Decatur**, Norfolk. Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Vigilant, Mare Island.

**Decatur**, Norfolk. Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Vigilant, Mare Island.

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Military ration experts should find much to instruct them in the plans adopted by Sir Ernest Shackleton for feeding the men of his South Pole exploring party. He says that this is the first time when polar explorers will have the benefit not only of practical experience but of scientific experiments and tests. The sledging journey will be about 1,800 miles. From the Weddell Sea to the Pole the way will be over unknown ground. On this sledging trip the rations will be thirty-five ounces per man a day, containing 5,511.2 calories. In normal life an ordinary man eats about three pounds of food a day, containing about 2,500 calories, so that to maintain the heat of the body, which is the life of the body, the explorers will have the benefit of about three thousand extra calories. Of the 4,553 pounds of food to be taken for the entire party, 1,000 pounds consists of lard. The only stimulant will be tea. A small quantity of brandy will be taken but only for emergency purposes, as when the arms are raised to fix the tent for sleeping. The blood then rushes from the hands and the fingers are instantaneously frost-bitten. The total fat per day per man on the sledge trip will be 320.58 grams; total protein, 226.93 grams, and total carbohydrates, 409.28 grams.

Although the number of breweries operated during the fiscal year 1914, numbering 1,431, showed a decrease of thirty-three as compared with the previous year, the production of fermented liquors aggregated 66,189,466 barrels, an increase of 864,590 barrels. Distilleries of all kinds showed a decrease of 127 in the year. There was a phenomenal increase in small cigarettes. The total ordinary internal revenue receipts were \$308,627,619, to which distilled spirits contributed \$153,545,751 and fermented liquors \$66,105,444. Tobacco came between the two kinds of liquors with \$79,986,639. The excise tax on corporations and the tax on corporation and individual incomes aggregated \$71,381,327. The largest output of distilled spirits was in Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, while New York led in fermented liquor production, Pennsylvania and Illinois coming in the order named. The production of distilled spirits in the year fell in round numbers from 193 million gallons to 181 millions. These and other statistics are to be found in the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Simon Lake, inventor of the even-keel type of submarine torpedoboot, is the author of an article on submarines which will appear in the March Century. His first experimental craft was built in 1894. Three years after the Argonaut was constructed, the first submarine to operate successfully in the open sea. Mr. Lake believes that the submarine has a potential power to destroy an invading force and also to prevent an invading force from leaving its own harbors or roadsteads, but that it is itself useless for invading purposes.

#### A BULL THAT MOVED A REGIMENT.

An irascible Irish colonel was leading a regiment on a long and difficult march in Belgium. Fagged and worn out, they halted for a rest by the wayside. When it became necessary to move on the colonel gave the order, but the weary men remained stretched upon the ground. He repeated the order peremptorily, and still there was no motion. By this time his temper was at a white heat, and he thundered out:

"If you don't get up and start at once, I'll march the regiment off and leave every d—d one of you behind."

They started at once.—New York Evening Post.

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4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McKelvey; 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

#### Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.

M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry O. Davis.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.

North Dakota Detachment, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin, Guantanamo, Cuba.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 80th, 83d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Jesse F. Dyer.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.

M. Det., N. American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Dion Williams.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d Co.; 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos., Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville, commanding.

N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.

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